National Anti-Slavery Standard.

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THE SOUTH.

REBEL RIOTS IN NEW ORLEANS.

THE REBEL DEMOCRACY IN ARMS, AND SHOOTING NEGROES IN THE STREETS—ATTACK BY THE SEYMOUR REBELS UPON THE REPUBLICANS' CLUB-ROOMS—REPUBLICANS' HOUSES AND PLACES OF BUSINESS DEMOLISHED.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27th.—A procession of Democrats in St. Bernard Parish, yesterday, killed two colored men. The report of this outrage spread with rapidity among the blacks, and roused them to the highest pitch of excitement; and while smarting under their wrongs they assembled. It was reported that the murderers of the negroes were a baker and his two sons, and upon these the infuriated blacks visited their vengeance, killing them and burning their bakery and dwelling. The excitement soon extended to New Orleans. The Rebel Democrats generally sprang to arms, and in bands of fifty patrolled the city all yesterday and last night. Fearing a serious collision, Gov. Warmoth wrote to Gen. Rousseau, making known the fact that, under the act of Congress prohibiting the organization of a military force, he could not hope to preserve the peace. The Governor therefore called upon the General to employ the troops in protecting peaceable citizens. Gen. Rousseau then telegraphed to Washington, and received the following this morning:

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27, 1868.

"*Brevet Maj-Gen. L. H. Rousseau, Commanding the Department of Louisiana, New Orleans.*

"Your dispatch of the 26th, forwarding a message from the Governor of Louisiana, and asking instructions, has been received. You are authorized and expected to take such action as may be necessary to preserve the peace and good order, and to protect the lives and property of citizens.

"J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

"Transmitted by command of Gen. Grant.
E. O. TOWNSEND, A. A. G."

Under these instructions Gen. Rousseau concentrated his troops in New Orleans, and to-day soldiers are patroling the streets. Armed Democratic clubs are also patroling the city, and shooting colored men. The blacks dared not venture forth from their hiding-places last night, fearing assassination.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, the city is comparatively quiet; but serious disturbances are still apprehended.

An armed body of 200 Democrats attempted to take a steamer, yesterday afternoon, for the scene of conflict in St. Bernard Parish; but Gen. Rousseau seized their boats and prevented their departure. The Seymour Clubs burst into the Republican room, last night, and destroyed the Republicans' paraphernalia. Subsequently the Rebel Democracy forcibly entered Republicans' dwellings and places of business, and destroyed their property, but did not commit murder.

The Mayor of the city and a committee called upon the Governor and demanded the dismissal of the Metropolitan Police. Gov. Warmoth declined to comply with their demand. Thereupon a large meeting of the Rebel Democracy was called, and the demand for the dismissal of the Police was made upon Gen. Rousseau. The General, however, ordered the crowd to disperse.

LOUISIANA.

MURDERS IN LOUISIANA—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS AND CONDITION OF THE STATE.

NEW ORLEANS, October 20th.—The rampant and ferocious spirit of rebellion, in its worst phases, continually breaks forth in the interior portions of this State, in acts of outrage and murder, the most recent display being the murders of that gallant Union soldier, Col. H. H. Pope (late of the 32d Illinois Volunteers, and at the time of his death Sheriff of the Parish of St. Mary), and Judge Valentine Chase, of the same place. The circumstances of these assassinations were peculiarly atrocious and distressing, and will serve well to illustrate the insecurity and bodily danger of Union men in this portion of the country. The Colonel was quietly seated on the gallery at the door of his room when the thugs stealthily approached. Without one moment's warning, four bullets pierced his head, and he fell to the ground, another martyr to be added to the long list of loyal Republican sufferers—men who truly take their life in their hands to disseminate the principles of truth and liberty. Judge Chase, a resident of the State for twelve years, was in the room of Col. Pope when his friend was killed, and tried to save his own life, but, while passing in the rear of the hotel, was shot through the head, and his body left on the ground, weltering in his blood. It is but the other day that the massacre of white and colored Republicans occurred in the parish of St. Landry. The number of persons who then perished has not been ascertained, but the Democratic paper there, *The Planter's Banner*, makes the statement that "Dr. Thompson, who had full control and direction of all the white men under arms in St. Landry, informed us that no one can tell, and perhaps will ever be able to tell, how many colored Radicals were killed and wounded, but he thought it would not be less than 100 killed and fifty wounded. Some put the killed and wounded negroes as high as 200 or 300!" In accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly, passed July 30th, 1868, a Committee was appointed to investigate "the conduct of the late elections, and the condition of peace and order in the State." The Committee have recently made their report, which reveals a state of affairs unparalleled in any civilized country, and disgraceful to the age in which we live.

"They have examined personally 141 witnesses; have received 81 letters from various responsible and respectable citizens, and have taken 350 copies of affidavits from the originals in the possession of the Senate and House Committees on Elections and Returns. They have, in addition to this compiled, from the published and uncontradicted and well authenticated statements which appeared in the public papers, much valuable information, with regard to which other and more direct testimony was not available without great expense and delay. * * * It is also proper and necessary to state, as a suggestive commentary upon the present condition of the peace and order of the State, that the Committee have met with great difficulty in procuring the testimony of persons present in the City of New Orleans, who are cognizant of a great number of cases of outrage and murder in different parts of the State. The reluctance of these persons to testify has arisen from the danger which they assert—and which the Committee believes to exist—of violence to their persons and property, and even of the loss of their lives, from the vengeance and anger of lawless and disloyal persons in their respective neighborhoods. Your Committee are of the belief that not one tithe of the murders and outrages actually committed during the time, embraced in our examination, appears in the present report, owing to the shortness of time given, and the other reasons above set forth."

They add that "much of the lawlessness is also due to the neglect of the officers of the law."

The report occupies 65 pages, 8vo., and contains a detailed account of the murders, maiming, whipping, and outrages of every description that have been lately inflicted on both white and colored men. These statements are in many instances supported by affidavits—in others they are confirmed by the officers in the Freedmen's Bureau—but in many instances the reign of terrorism is absolute, and the very persons injured, as well as the witnesses of the outrages, were convinced that were they to testify in that regard, their lives would surely be taken. Appended is a recapitulation in tabular form of the cases alluded to, and the parishes in which the brutal scenes took place:

Parishes.	Killed.	Shot.	Ass'td.	Parishes.	Killed.	Shot.	Ass'td.
Orleans	2	..	10	Terrebonne	16	1	2
Jefferson	4	8	10	La fourche	2	..	1
Carroll	3	..	2	Morehouse	14	3	5
Plaquemines	..	4	1	Lafayette	4	2	6
St. Tammany	2	..	..	Calcasieu	3	..	..
Bienville	1	..	3	De Soto	..	1	3
Tensas	9	..	3	Livingston	..	..	2
Jackson	1	2	7	E. Baton Rogue	1	..	2
Madison	..	1	..	W. Baton Rogue	..	..	1
Bossier	5	..	3	Pointe Coupee	3	..	1
St. Helena	3	..	..	East Feliciana	..	1	5
Natchitoches	3	4	8	St. Mary	..	1	5
St. Landry	23	4	16	St. Martin	2	3	1
Avoyelles	2	4	5	Catahonia	11	..	..
Ouachita	2	..	2	Concordia	..	1	..
Claiborne	7	1	7	St. Charles	..	..	1
Caddo	1	1	4	Assumption	1	..	..
Franklin	57	4	6	St. John Baptist	1	..	..
West Feliciana	4	..	3	S. Jas. Asc'n'n	3	..	6
Rapides	14	5	17				
Totals					204	51	143

In connection with the foregoing recapitulation are remarks of the committee of which a synopsis is subjoined:

In Jefferson parish several others cases of outrage and murder have been reported, but not specially definite as to character or number. In Carroll parish numerous murders of whites and blacks reported. In Madison parish, Robert Gurlis is killing black men, burning houses, and murdering Republicans. The bodies of murdered negroes have been found in various places in Bossier parish. Six additional outrages are reported at Natchitoches, but the properly authenticated details have not yet come to hand. In Caddo parish, several colored men have been murdered and hung at Greenwood and other parts of the parish. In Morehouse the murder of negroes is of daily occurrence. The Hon. W. Jasper Blackburn, M. C., a most honorable and independent gentlemen, whose principles have always been considered too conservative by the Radical party, had his premises attacked in his absence from home, and his press at Homer, Claiborne parish, where he published *The Homer Iliad*, utterly destroyed, and his type *distributed* in the roads.

Among the distinguished Union men who have recently been turned out of the Custom House in this city, we may mention Cols. A. K. Johnson, Young and Badger. Col. Johnson was well known in the army as one of the bravest and most gallant officers who ever drew a sword. In the Spring of 1861–62 he entered the service as a private, and rose rapidly to the rank of Colonel of the 28th Illinois Infantry. In 1863 he was appointed to the staff of Gen. Grant, and commanded the Federal cavalry at the battle of Mechanicsburg, Miss., on the 4th of June of that year, the most desperate and hotly-contested cavalry fight that occurred during the war in the West. Those of your readers who have read Dugan's "History of Huribut's Fighting Fourth Division," will remember Col. Johnson as the hero who had the duel with a Rebel Colonel on the battle-field of Shiloh. Col. Young was also a distinguished soldier. Commissioned in the inception of the war as a captain, he rose by his intellect, bravery, and acknowledged gallantry to the command of a New York regiment of infantry. Col. Badger, we believe, is a native of our State, and was commissioned as a colonel of one of the loyal Louisiana regiments by Gen. Butler. He is a young and rising man, of much ability and undoubted integrity, and as President of the Grant Guards has already established an honorable name.

GEORGIA.

OUTRAGE UPON A GRANT ELECTOR—REMARKABLE SCENE IN COURT.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 29th.—The Superior Court being in session, on the 26th inst., at Lincolnton, in this State, Col. A. T. Akerman, one of the Grant Electors for the State at large, entered the Court-Room and said: "May it please your Honor, I have come to this place for the purpose of transacting business as an attorney of the Court. The keeper of the only hotel here, with whom I have been in the habit of putting up for many years, informs me that he fears that he may be injured if he receives me, because a large number of citizens of the county have threatened to withdraw their patronage from him if I am entertained at his house. He has no personal objection to me, and says that the persons who urge him to reject me make no objection except on account of my politics. For my politics I am responsible to my conscience. As long as my conscience approves them I shall not change or modify them in the slightest degree to humor the citizens of Lincoln County who have interfered between landlord and guest. I am not willing to be the occasion of injury to him. I am not disposed to inquire into the extent of my rights under the law prescribing the obligations of innkeepers. There is no private family here whose hospitality I would ask or accept in the present circumstances. Being unable to attend to my business in this Court for the reasons that I have given, I request that the cases in which I am employed may stand continued for the term." Gen. Toombs, being present, opposed granting the continuance, contending that the ground was not authorized by law. Presiding-Judge Andrews said that he deeply regretted the state of things disclosed in the application. If the law did not provide for it, the omission was because the makers of the law never suspected that such a thing would happen in a civilized community. He valued Col. Akerman as an able and skillful practioner, and it was mortifying to him to learn that such a feeling existed in the circuit. A non-resident attorney must stay somewhere in the place. He would not require of Mr. Akerman an impossibility; therefore he granted the application. Col. Akerman is admitted by everybody to be a man of kind, friendly disposition; a man of culture and talent. He has always been welcome in the most refined society of the State. His honesty in politics is doubted by no one who knows him.

TWENTY-SEVEN MURDERS IN ONE WEEK IN MARION COUNTY, TEXAS.

Correspondence of The Chicago Post.

JEFFERSON, Marion County, Texas, Oct. 6th.—One of the most desperate outrages ever perpetrated against law and order took place in this town yesterday. To give a clear idea I will relate the whole circumstance. A Republican meeting was advertised to come off at Jefferson on Saturday, October 3d, at which some of the leading Republicans were to speak, among whom were Judge Cadwell and G. W. Smith, both of whom had been members of the Convention to frame a Constitution for the State of Texas, and who had recently returned from Austin. As a matter of course a large number of the Democracy (Rebels) gathered into town during the day. After the speaking ended, and the meeting had dispersed, Mr. Smith, who had made a speech, was coming out of a friend's house, when he discovered himself face to face with six or eight ruffianly looking fellows, mounted and each armed with the inevitable double-barreled shot-gun, six-shooter, and bowie-knife—three things that go to make up "a high-toned Texan gentleman." These men began to abuse Smith as a d—d Radical, etc., and after a few words fired twice at him, with guns, but missed him each time. Smith drew his revolver, and fired at them twice, wounding one of them each time. The disturbance had become so great that, when the shots were fired, Brevet Major James Curtis, Captain 15th U. S. Infantry, commanding the post, whose quarters were close by, ordered out his men, which quieted the affair down. Major Curtis heard such threats made against Smith's life that he concluded the safest place for him (Smith) until Monday morning would be the city prison, where Smith was accordingly placed, with a guard of soldiers for better security. The feeling against Smith grew in intensity during Sunday to such an extent and such loud threats were made by the Rebels that they would take Smith out and hang him—to prevent which Major Curtis would be powerless, with the small force at his command (only twenty men)—that he (Major Curtis) sent a special messenger to Marshall—sixteen miles off—to Brevet Brig-Gen. J. Hayden, Lieutenant-Colonel 15th Infantry, who was there with the headquarters of the regiment, and two full companies.

Gen. Hayden ignored Major Curtis's statement, and telegraphed to a citizen of Jefferson, asking if more troops were necessary. The citizen is one of the worst Rebels in this place, and of course answered Gen. Hayden that "all was quiet, and troops were not necessary." On Sunday morning about 300 armed and disguised (*a la* Ku-Klux) men surprised the small guard at the calaboose, took their arms from them, burst open the door of the prison and fired a volley from double-barreled shot-guns, loaded with buckshot, into the room where Smith was confined, and dispersed. The whole thing was managed so quietly and with such perfect order and system that it did not take more than ten minutes to effect their hellish purpose. The day after the murder of George Washington Smith, the report was received here that Judge Hart was murdered in the adjoining county because he was a Radical and consistent Union man throughout the war; and the next day the Bureau Agent at Boston, county seat of Bowie County, was assassinated for the same reason. During the last week I have counted *twenty-seven murders, as published in their own newspapers, and not one solitary arrest of the perpetrators has been made.* Negroes are being driven off places where they have worked all the year, and have been compelled to leave every thing behind them. On the night of the 1st inst. a party of eleven mounted men, disguised in white gowns, tall comical hats, and faces masked, came to the cabin occupied by an elderly black couple on a widow Housworth's plantation, in Upshur County, which adjoins this. These devils took the old man out of his bed, tied a rope around his ankles, and hitched the other end to the horn of one of their saddles, and all of them then mounted and started off on a run, dragging the colored man after them. They went about a quarter of a mile, over a corduroy bridge. They stopped here and pulled up a part of the bridge, put the black man down head foremost into the water, hauled him up when half drowned, mounted their horses again and pulled him back over the same road and in the same manner as before, until they came to his cabin again. They then beat him with leather straps until they skinned his back from his neck to his waist. The men who are concerned in these outrages belong to the best (!!) families in the counties where they live, and they *rule* there, and no civil officer dare arrest them; and if they did, no magistrate *dare* punish them. This is not an exaggerated picture of the state of affairs, but is far, very far, short of the reality. It is a common thing to hear men discussing probabilities of another war, and wind up by saying "Let it come, I am ready for it, and if it does come, clear out Yanks!" We have not force enough here to make the Government respected, and the few troops we have are only a farce.

ALABAMA.

ATTEMPT UPON THE LIVES OF ALABAMA LEGISLATORS.

DEMOPOLIS, Oct. 29th.—While we were canvassing Choctaw and Sumter Counties, several daring attempts were made by armed mobs to assassinate us. We were threatened with hanging in Choctaw, and at Gaston in Sumter the carriage containing us was fired upon and hit several times. Double-barrel guns and revolvers were used. This occurred in the day-time in the streets of the town. We saved our lives by fast driving. The Republican canvassers have been similarly treated in other sections of the State. We can have no fair election in many counties without the presence of United States troops.

GEO. L. HARRINGTON, Speaker, House.
F. L. PENNINGTON, State Senator.

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF THE REBEL PRESS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28th.—Last night armed bands of Democrats patrolled the streets and negroes were shot down. The remaining Republican club rooms and some residences were sacked. Prominent Republicans were generally concealed. Large numbers have been killed here and in St. Bernard, and mob law has ruled, but *no United States soldier has fired a gun.* This morning's newspapers demand the immediate resignation of the State officers, the departure of carpet-baggers, and that laws which do not suit them shall be trampled under foot. Gov. Warmoth does his duty nobly amid dangers and difficulties. This afternoon Gen. Rousseau told the Police Board to remove Superintendent Williamson and appoint Gen. Steedman, or take care of themselves. *They complied*, and Gen. Steedman is reorganizing the police by *superseding the Republicans.* The excitement is intense, but less demonstrative. This evening Gen. Rousseau publishes an address, saying that he will support Gen. Steedman in preserving the peace. Gen. Rousseau's course favors the revolutionists.

A CLERGYMAN ON THE KU-KLUX MURDERS IN TENNESSEE.

THE Rev. John Seward writes from Tallmadge, Tenn., to *The Cleveland Herald* as follows:

"Twenty years ago one of my nephews, by the name of Almon Case, then a young man with a small family, went South and settled in West Tennessee as a physician, where he practiced in his profession, respected and beloved by the people in an extensive region, where he was called upon to visit the afflicted. When he went South he was a Democrat, and so continued until the late war broke out. He then joined the Union men to assist in putting down the rebellion and treason. His eldest son went into the Union army, was taken prisoner by the rebels, and it was reported that he died of starvation in a Southern prison. The father suffered much during the late war, repeatedly leaving his family and home to save himself from threatened violence. After the war closed and Tennessee elected a new Legislature, he was chosen as a Union Senator to that body, where he discharged his duties with fidelity and honor. After going to his home from his labors in the State Senate, and as he and his family were returning from public worship on the Sabbath, his oldest surviving son, a lad about sixteen years old, walking a few steps in advance of the rest of the family, was shot by an unseen hand, and died there in the presence of the father and mother, and their affrighted and shrieking children. But a short time after this event, on the public road, in broad daylight, and near his own dwelling, Dr. Case himself was attacked by ruffians, and brutally murdered. No efforts were made to arrest or punish the perpetrators of the deed.

INDIGNATION MEETING IN CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 21st.—A meeting was held this afternoon to express indignation at the recent murders in this State. Mayor Clark presided, and speeches were made by Senator Sawyer, Collector Mackey, and others. Gov. Scott has offered rewards for the apprehension of the murderers, and expressed a determination to maintain the public order at all hazards.

MISSOURI BOARD OF REGISTRATION THREATENED.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 20th.—The registration of citizens was closed in Clay County on Friday last, and the Board of Review began their investigations at Liberty on Saturday, but were compelled to adjourn to Harlem on account of threats of violent demonstrations by the citizens of Liberty.

DESTRUCTION OF THE RAPIDES TRIBUNE OFFICE.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21st.—The office of *The Rapides Tribune*, at Alexandria, was destroyed, three nights ago, by a mob. All has been quiet in St. Mary's since the troops arrived. A large meeting of ex-soldiers passed resolutions, to-day, calling upon the United States and Gen. Rousseau to protect ex-soldiers and loyal citizens.

A DISLOYAL REGIMENT UNDER ROUSSEAU—APPREHENSIONS FELT IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27th.—Considerable uneasiness is expressed at army headquarters at the condition of affairs in New Orleans. No dispatches have been received from Gen. Rousseau in relation to the disturbances which occurred yesterday in that city. In the absence of such information the military authorities must act upon the statements telegraphed to the Northern papers by the Southern agents of the Associated Press. It is believed here that affairs are in a far more deplorable condition than these dispatches represent. A singular fact has come to light in regard to the 1st U. S. Infantry, stationed there to preserve peace. The men composing the regiment were nearly all recruited in New Orleans, and a letter from a prominent officer on duty there says three-fourths of these enlisted men have served in the Confederate army, and unless other troops are at once sent to relieve them, no protection will be afforded to loyal men in case a riot should occur. In view of this alarming condition of affairs it is probable that this regiment will at once be ordered to the frontier, and another one sent to take its place. Secretary Schofield had this under consideration to-day, and there is reason to believe that he has laid it before the Cabinet at the meeting this p. m. Additional troops have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to go to New Orleans if further trouble occurs.—*Evening Post.*

LECTURE BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.

BOSTON, Oct. 27th.—Mr. Wendell Phillips delivered the second lecture in the Parker Fraternity course in the Music Hall this evening, to a large and appreciative audience, who extended him a hearty greeting and frequently applauded his remarks. The following is a synopsis of his lecture, his subject being "After Grant, What?" In his opening remarks, Mr. Phillips alluded to his hesitancy in accepting Andrew Johnson in April and October, 1865. The criticism then was thought unnecessary and unkind, he said, but time had justified it. De Tocqueville says there is no country where there is so little freedom of discussion as in America. We were bound not to accept the future, but to mold it as far as we can; that is, we ought to do justice to our unsheltered allies at the South, white and black. The first element of that effort would be vigilance. We have just finished a war between two ideas. They have tried to coerce under one Government and failed. The war gave the right to the one to supersede the other. We sent our armies to South Carolina to carry our ideas. If we had no right to carry our ideas we had no right to send our armies. Having sent our armies and triumped, we should be fools if we did not now send our ideas. That was the test, and the value of the Republican party was in its fitness and willingness in carrying out that purpose. The Constitution of '89 was a reaction. It was the cold weight of the community finding an opportunity to make itself felt against the living forces of the age. It brought State sovereignity forward. It inaugurated races and castes; it was in fact an endeavor to cripple the cardinal element, the essential element of the Declaration of Independence. But the principle was still at work. It was like Goethe's planting an oak in a flower-pot, and the oak grew and the flower-pot broke. It was putting new wine into old bottles. In 1861 they burst. The lesson was that the Constitution had framed a political organization which could not work. And we were taught in military phrase to "dress" the Constitution on the line of the Declaration of Independence. Anarchy reigns to-day. The life of a Union man is not safe. The great soldier is at the head of the country, and is powerless to devise a remedy. We say no soldier of Grant's level—Bonaparte, Wellington, or Marlborough—could have been charged with such a duty and submit to not perform it, as he has done. The Republican party has been bad—throwing away its best opportunity. It is to be re-enforced, by an addition to its weak elements, with the Democrats, half converts, flying into its ranks. Are we to expect anything better from it? What then can be our policy? Only though the success of the Republican party can the door for future effort be kept open. *Seymour's election is Lee triumphing at Appomattox.* This success of the Republican party is the continuance of our opportunity; but we are not to sit down and sing hosannahs to the majority of party, crying amen to their measures. We are to point out their omissions, take what good they give us, and claim the rest. We are to try to give to the party a system; rebuild the Reconstruction acts; keep out the States still under military law by constitutional amendment; claim for the nation exclusive power over the militia, over public education, over the ballot; reassume the lands and the railroads; distribute as the necessity of the hour requires; claim that Grant shall be at least a constable and keep peace, so that the great forces of civilization may own the South to make it a harmonious section of the nation.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

OUR MINISTER AND HIS ANGLO-REBEL FRIENDS.

From our own Correspondent.

LONDON, Oct. 10th.—I do not know what men compose the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, but I do know that they ought to be invited to take the word American off their name. If, as I suppose, they are merchants interested in American trade, they must comprise the blockade-runners and pirates who, during the war, manifested their interest in American trade in a manner we are not likely to forget. They are manifesting it now in another way. They have invited Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the American Minister, to dinner on the 22d inst. They have invited a number of unobjectionable persons to meet him, and until this morning the dinner was supposed to be such a compliment to an American Minister as a body of friends to America might desire to pay. But it is announced, this morning, that among the guests whom Mr. Johnson is to meet is Mr. Laird M. P., the builder of the *Alabama!*

You may suppose this is intended as a studied insult to Mr. Reverdy Johnson. I do not. It is time to tell the truth about our Minister, truth which heretofore I have hesitated to believe, but which becomes only too plain day by day. His extraordinary popularity is not due to the fact that he is an American Minister, but to the fact that he is a Southerner. We expected him to resent Mr. Roebuck's insults, but he did not, because they did not touch him. They were leveled at the North, and Mr. Johnson is not a representative of the North. The Roebucks and Wharncliffes were not long in finding out on which side Mr. Johnson's sympathies lay. They liked him because his associations and personal relations were all with the defeated South. He liked them because they were the partisans of the Lost Cause. Mr. Adams was conservative enough, but the Lairds and Beresford Hopes did him the honor to turn their backs upon him, because he was loyal. Why is that crew flocking about Mr. Reverdy Johnson, unless because he and they are kindred spirits? Mr. Roebuck described the North as "base, corrupt, cowardly and cruel." Mr. Johnson describes Mr. Roebuck as his friend, and shows him such marks of personal affection as Mr. Roebuck says he shall remember to his dying day. Lord Wharncliffe was President of the Southern Association of blockade runners and pirates. Mr. Johnson says Lord Wharncliffe's name ought to be dear to every American. Mr. Laird is the builder of the Alabama, and Mr. Johnson accepts an invitation to meet him at dinner. We suppose he will call him his friend, and show to him, as to Mr. Roebuck, such evidences of kindness as Mr. Laird will remember to his dying day. Do you charitably imagine that Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Laird are repentant, and that they fraternize with Reverdy Johnson as an evidence of their repentance? By no means. Neither of them ever uttered one word of regret for any word or act of hostility. They hate us to-day as they hated us during the war. They have the merit of consistency, and of openly proclaiming their consistency. They have fraternized with no Northerner—I hoped there was no Northerner that would touch the hand of either.

If you care to save the country from further humiliation, summon home its recreant Minister. If you care to preserve so much good will as exists between England and America, summon him home. Mr. Reverdy Johnson has done more in the last six weeks to estrange the two countries than he can undo by a dozen treaties. He has disgusted America by the debasement of his office and the protestations of such a spirit of forgiving meekness at home as do not and could not be felt in America toward England. He has alienated the regard of English Liberals by his associations with the Roebucks and Lairds. Summon him home, and send over here a man who will represent something beside sympathy with a dead Confederacy.—*G. W. Smalley.—London Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

LONDON, Oct. 14th.—The private remonstrances addressed to Mr. Reverdy Johnson against his proposed dinner with Mr. Laird seem to have had little effect. Until this morning, the man who bears the title of American Minister persisted in his intention to sit down by the side of the builder of the Alabama. For aught I know, he still persists in it; but the private remonstrances have become public, and may be more effectual. Mr. Johnson has had to undergo the humiliation of a rebuke and a warning from the leading Liberal journal of England, *The Daily News.* That journal has shown a singular tenderness hitherto in dealing with Mr. Johnson's escapades. It shut its eyes, for a time, to the fact that he was keeping aloof from the friends of his country, and that the old Anglo-Rebels swarmed about him on every occasion. It still manifests a patient regard for his official position, and performs the duty of warning, which had become compulsory, with a marvelous courtesy to the individual. There is not a trace of personal hostility, but an evident wish to be friends even with a Minister who has shown to the Liberals, whom *The News* represents, no corresponding regard. It is this courtesy which makes the monition to Mr. Johnson the more impressive. Reverting for the first time to the shameful scene at Sheffield, *The News* asks:

"Have the former sympathizers with the Southern Confederacy formed a conspiracy to secure Mr. Johnson's recall from the post to which he was so generally welcomed? At this moment the American Press teems with censures for his having sat at the same table with Mr. Roebuck and Lord Wharncliffe at Sheffield. His casual courtesies to them have already proved well nigh suicidal. If Mr. Johnson's rebuke of Mr. Roebuck had taken the form of his leaving the table during the atrabilarious speech of the latter, it would have been an extreme step no doubt; but public opinion in this country would, we believe, have justified it."

It nevertheless makes so much allowance for Mr. Johnson's weakness as to think the comments of the American press a little severe. It appears struck by the fact that the Marylander forgot his old prejudices and said a good word for the abolition of Slavery. He might as well be praised for a favorable opinion of the Declaration of Independence or an approval of the separation of the Colonies and the formation of the American Union. But *The News* sees clearly enough the mischief which Mr. Johnson's professions of friendship for Roebuck have done in America, saying:

"The American people have felt called upon to administer the rebuke from which their Minister mercifully refrained, and the whole affair has not unnaturally, in the absence of any settlement of the chief question at issue between the two countries, *been the occasion of some considerable reaction in American feeling toward England*, which had before been so satisfactory."

It then invites Mr. Johnson's attention to the character of the festivity at which he has agreed to meet Mr. Laird:

"A Liverpool journal, in announcing Mr. Laird's acceptance, observes that it is understood the dinner is to be 'neutral!' It is difficult to imagine the kind of neutrality referred to. There *was* a question whether the United States should or should not survive, on which Mr. Laird actively assumed the negative; is Mr. Reverdy Johnson invited to a banquet animated by a spirit of neutrality on the question of his country's further existence? Or is he to grace a festal board where the propriety of burning American ships by English subjects, in time of peace between two nations, is to be remitted to the region of undecided questions, concerning which the American Minister's parliamentary host may reserve his well-known views for future emergencies? It seems almost incredible that the gentlemen of Liverpool should not perceive that the presence of Mr. Laird on such an occasion must be an immediate and flagrant violation of its neutrality in any possible sense in which such a banquet can be said to be neutral. If the occasion shall mean anything at all, it must be a friendly welcome to the Embassador of a nation whose friendship the people of Liverpool desire. To introduce to that Embassador the most active enemy his country had in this country during the war, who is at this moment being prosecuted in the American courts for the part he bore in destroying the property of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's constituents, one who drove their commerce from the seas, and was mainly instrumental in prolonging to four years a war that might otherwise have ended in two or three, were to make the gathering, in transatlantic eyes, an expression of sympathy for those who in the South are trying to recover 'the lost cause.' At such a banquet the flag of the Alabama, and the 'Stars and Bars,' would be seen replacing the Stars and Stripes, and the Union Jack; and the toast to the President, drunk by those who reviled Abraham Lincoln, would be taken as one more insult to the American Nation."

The News is well aware that the arrangements for the banquet are perfectly understood by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, and that he has signified no objection to the presence of Mr. Laird. It prefers, however, to assume that he intends to. So much delicacy would seem overstrained in an American journal criticising with just indignation the unworthy conduct of an American representative abroad. An English Liberal paper is anxious to avoid even the appearance of wounding American susceptibilities by an attack on a functionary who, much as he misrepresents his country, is still her embassador. *The News* tells Mr. Johnson with great plainness, that he must not go to this banquet if Mr. Laird does; putting it in this quiet but unmistakable way:

"It is painful to apprehend anything prejudicial to the health of distinguished gentlemen, but we venture to predict that either Mr. Johnson or Mr. Laird will be a subject of solicitude rather than an object of interest at the Liverpool banquet. Any one who has paid the slightest attention to the recent tone of the American press will have no doubt as to the result of any fraternization of the United States Minister with the builder of the Alabama, however formal or distant."

Nor is this all. *The News* points out that "Mr Johnson's career as a Southern politician has been necessarily such as to make his relations with the old Confederate party in England of the most delicate description possible." It warns him that he is "liable to be so patronized by the party in this country to which we have referred *that the Northern people shall be compelled to withdraw him.*"

I am bound to go one step further, and to say that if the Northern people knew the whole truth about Mr. Reverdy Johnson's career since he arrived in England I believe they would demand his immediate recall. They know something. They cannot know all. I hear many things which I do not choose to put into a printed letter. What is said at dinner-tables and in drawing-rooms, although said by a public officer, and no matter how discreditable to him as an American, must be passed over in silence. But when the American Legation in London has become a rebel headquarters, loyal men at home have a right to the fact. I am told—I don't go there, and I don't know it personally—that the knot of Confederate exiles who have hung about London since the war, find a ready welcome at the Legation. An American came into *The Tribune* office yesterday in a state of not unreasonable indignation at having met Wigfall of Texas, at Mr. Johnson's. His testimony does not stand alone. It is not pleasant to hear English Liberals remark on the phenomenon of a lot of unrepentant rebels clustering about the American Minister, and appearing to be his inti-

mate friends. Nor is it pleasant to hear Mr. Reverdy Johnson quoted as authority for the opinion that Mr. Seymour is sure to be the next President—an opinion which he expresses with great freedom. Considering his antecedents and his surroundings, perhaps he cannot be expected to know any better. His opinions follow the lead of his sympathies. But I beg leave to ask once more the Republican Senators who confirmed Mr. Reverdy Johnson whether they still think it wise to have sent here a representative of America whose sympathies are with the Confederacy, whose associates are English and American Confederates, and who eagerly anticipates the revival of the Confederate cause by the election of Seymour.—*G. W. Smalley.—London Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

REVERDY JOHNSON'S HUMILITY.

MR. REVERDY JOHNSON sends us word by the Atlantic Cable that he bears all the censures of his countrymen with Christian resignation. Considering that Reverdy acts as though he felt it his duty to behave like a toady and a snob, it is pleasant to know his frame of mind. But are these "censures" unjust? Take the case of Mr. Laird, whose welcome Mr. Johnson received in such a public and ostentatious manner! What did Mr. Laird do? Admitting that our rebel States were, in the accepted sense of the word, belligerents, Mr. Laird, for no reason apparent except the love of gain, furnished a ship with the full understanding that she was to be employed in harassing, sinking, burning, and robbing defenseless merchantmen. A good many people think privateering at the best to be little better than piracy; but this was a case in which the sharpest lawyers were puzzled to point out the difference. Those who were mainly distressed by the depredations of rebel cruisers were not wealthy traders, but persons of moderate means, and especially the part owners of whaling craft; and no one can tell, except from personal observation, how many widows and orphans were impoverished by the firm of Laird and Semmes. For the latter there may be some extenuation; but Laird had no personal prejudices to gratify and no personal grievances, real or supposed, to avenge. If a man here in New York should go into a cutler's shop and say, "There is a person out here whose life I have resolved to have; I want to buy one of your largest and sharpest bowie-knives;" and if the cutler should forthwith furnish the instrument, would not the vendor equally with the vendee be guilty of the resulting homicide?

What does Mr. Reverdy Johnson do? He is the American Minister in England. He, at the most, represents two classes, viz.: Loyalists who never wavered, and rebels who have sincerely repented. He does not, he cannot in the nature of things, represent those who are still unreconciled to the Union, and who still believe that the Lost Cause was a great and good one, and was put down simply by a preponderance upon the other side of men and of money. Now this is the class which Mr. Laird represented, morally, at the late Liverpool banquet. He may be sorry that he did not do more for the rebels, but there is not a particle of evidence that he is sorry for what he did do. This sordid and mercenary man Mr. Reverdy Johnson takes by the hand, and he is only restrained from embracing him, we presume, by the reticence of English manners.

Something we might say about good taste. Something we might say of those natural feelings of patriotism which an American, especially in a foreign land, may without rebuke be permitted to indulge in. Something might be said of American widows and orphans, beggared through the instrumentality of the enterprising Mr. Laird. But we prefer to suppress mere feeling, and to abide by the naked equities of the case. Suppose that Capt. Semmes should apply to-morrow to Mr. Laird for another cruiser, and tender him payment therefor in advance. Is there any reason to believe—has Mr. Reverdy Johnson any reason to believe—that Mr. Laird would decline to furnish the ship thus desired? Very well. Then, ethically, Mr. Laird is in no better position now than he was when he exercised the functions of Naval Constructor to the Southern Confederacy. Would Mr. Charles Francis Adams, while the seas were all aglow with conflagrations for which Laird was responsible, have met that builder at dinner? Would he have shaken him heartily, very heartily, by the hand? Of course, whatever his inclination, it would have been pretty nearly impossible for Mr. Johnson's predecessor to have done this thing. Mr. Laird is not, by a whit, any better man than he was in the days of Minister Adams; yet with Mr. Minister Johnson breaks bread and drinks wine; toward him Mr. Johnson extends his ready hand, while every British contemner of the American Union looks on approvingly; while special raptures fill the bosom of Mr. Roebuck.

We do not care to listen to those who speak of this as a sweet example of forgiveness, as a blessed evidence of the beauty of reconciliation, as a guarantee of international fraternity; for our simple belief is that Mr. Johnson, by this very act, so smooth and specious upon the surface, has really done more to intensify the anti-British feeling in America than he could have done if he had journeyed from our Dan to our Beersheba, preaching a crusade against perfidious Albion. Neither nations nor individuals desire a friendship which can only be maintained by submission to swindling and by acquiescence in egregious wrong. The effect of Mr. Johnson's unprecedented amiability will be to stimulate nodding memories into the widest wakefulness. It is very much as if Mr. Laird had built another ship for another buccaneer; it is very much as if she were now roving upon the ocean, burning, and sinking, and plundering at the savage will of her commander. Mr. Johnson has simply succeeded in skimming a great deal of oil from the waters.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SLAVERY IN THE SPANISH POSSESSIONS.

The following address has been prepared by the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and forwarded to Madrid:—

To the President and Members of the Provisional Government, Madrid:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—The committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society desire respectfully to address the members of the provisional government of Spain on a subject which is of absorbing interest to the committee at the present crisis. In presenting their address the committee would emphatically disclaim any intention of dictation or of interference in political matters. The committee cannot, however, help feeling the strongest desire—a desire no doubt shared by the friends of freedom and humanity all over the world—that right and justice may prevail, and that in the goodness and overruling providence of God, Spain may at length be blessed with a good government, just laws, and well regulated liberties.

The committee would respectfully but earnestly express the desire that, while the great boon of political freedom is acquired by the Spanish people, the still greater blessing of personal freedom at the same time be conceded to the slave population in Cuba and Porto Rica. The emancipation of the slaves is an act imperatively demanded in justice to the slaves themselves, and it is one which sound policy and the honor of the Spanish nation alike require. For these reasons the committee hope that the abolition of slavery and the slave trade may be among the first acts of the provisional government. To its eternal honor the provisional government in France in 1848 so acted in reference to slavery, and France has never had occasion to regret it. A similar act would ennoble the new government, and not only exalt it in the estimation of England and France, but would bring Spain into sympathy with the other leading nations of the civilized world; it would also in all probability stimulate Portugal and Brazil to follow so great an example.

The committee would venture most respectfully to submit that any hesitation or delay at the present crisis in declaring emancipation may long postpone the power of doing it at all. It is admitted that difficulties exist, but the difficulties which may attend an immediate and single act of justice are insignificant in comparison with those inseparable from all half measures when dealing with a radical evil. To do what is right is a first duty, and those who act upon this principle may safely leave the results in the hands of God. The right of a man to his own personal liberty, to his own body, is surely superior to all political and pecuniary considerations whatsoever. Emancipation once declared all necessary regulations must follow in due course.

The committee deem it important to dwell upon the fact that immediate emancipation took place without danger to the colonies of France, Holland, in the British Island of Antigua, in Mexico, and still more recently in the United States of America; that the probationary period or apprenticeship which accompanied the British act of emancipation led to numerous evils, the effects of which are felt to this day; and it is useful to mention that the government of Holland, having this act before it, framed its abolition act without any probationary term. It is also especially worthy of record that those of the British colonies which accepted the apprenticeship system were speedily compelled to abolish it by special acts of their own Legislatures.

With the expression of a sincere hope that the Great Ruler of all events may be pleased to inspire the members of the provisional government with wisdom to guide them in their councils to do that which is righteous and just and will bless the Spanish nation with prosperity and peace, we have the honor to remain, Mr. President and gentlemen, (on behalf of the committee), yours, very respectfully,

JOSEPH COOPER.
EDMUND STURGE.

L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, Secretary,
27 New Broad Street, London, Oct. 2d, 1868.

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1868.

SPECIAL PREMIUM.—PHOTOGRAPH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WE have arranged to offer as a premium for subscribers for THE STANDARD a life-like, beautifully finished, medium-sized photograph of WENDELL PHILLIPS, made for us by a distinguished Boston artist. We have had many calls for photographs of Mr. Phillips, suitable for framing, which we have hitherto been unable to supply. We have at last a likeness of him which we pronounce eminently satisfactory, and which we think will prove to be so to his many friends by whom it will be desired. Each photograph will have also Mr. Phillips' autograph. To all our subscribers who renew their own subscriptions and remit for one new subscriber ($6); or to any one who sends us the names of two new subscribers for one year ($6), we will forward, post paid, a copy of Mr. Phillips' photograph, the retail price of which is $2.50.

THE RESULT—THE FUTURE.

THE Rebel party has been defeated at the polls. Its real purpose was to overthrow all that has been achieved for the freedom and enfranchisement of the colored race, and to establish a "white man's" government. Infamous as have been many of the preceding chapters in the history of this mis-named Democratic party, none have been more so than that of the campaign just closed. It is occasion for profound gratitude that as shown by the election test, the average opinion of the majority of the voters of the nation has not fallen to the utterly conscienceless and semi-barbarous level of this wretched party. No stone has been left unturned to gain for it a victory, and unprecedented frauds have been perpetrated in its interest. At the South assassination and intimidation have prevented anything like a fair vote. There are doubtless some local successes for the Rebel-Democracy, gained mainly through corrupt instrumentalities, but as we write, (Wednesday morning), enough is known of the general result to render certain a decisive Republican victory. The slaveholders and rebels who were overcome by the sword, reorganized and assumed control of their old party machinery, and made their appeal at the polls. They have been emphaticaly repudiated by the loyal masses.

With a Republican victory assured, what, now, is the situation? The triumph might have been, and ought to have been, complete and final, as to the main problem involved—the status of the colored race. The full solution of that problem was most unwisely and needlessly postponed by the action of Congress, through the imperfection of the Reconstruction laws, and by the Chicago Convention. Consequently we only preserve the opportunity for an early, just settlement of the negro's political status. We ought to have gained the equitable settlement itself, and so to have been enabled to have dismissed the "vexed negro question" from the domain of national politics. We may however heartily rejoice that the party of reaction, of obstruction, and of revolutionary and violent tendencies did not carry the election, and that our opportunity still remains.

Abolitionists and all earnest Radicals are now summoned to address themselves to the work which is yet to be accomplished. It has become very apparent, through what has transpired in Georgia, and elsewhere, that the Reconstruction laws require careful revision and perfecting in sundry particulars. The negroes and loyal whites of the South greatly need the means of self-defense. The question of confiscation, especially with reference to the large amount of land fraudulently conveyed from the possession of the United States government to the hands of rebels, should be at once considered, in the interest of the landless blacks, to whom by virtue of their past unrequited toil, the soil rightfully belongs. A system of national education which shall be comprehensive, and at least co-extensive with the extension of the ballot, should early be inaugurated by Congress. The measure of primary importance now to be promptly initiated and adopted on the re-assembling of Congress, is an additional amendment of the Constitution forbidding disfranchisement, or proscription from official trust, on account of race or color, in any State or Territory of the Union.

Such an amendment, if adopted promptly by Congress and submitted to the Legislatures of the several States would, without doubt, now be ratified by the requisite number. It is urgently demanded to guarantee the ballot to Southern colored men, and to enfranchise many thousands in the Border and Northern States. This measure should not be postponed for the consideration of the Forty-first Congress, but should be promptly acted upon and adopted by the Fortieth.

"Let us have peace" has been many times reiterated during the campaign just closed. One danger before us is the assumption that the fact of Grant's election in itself will insure "peace" at the South. Abolitionists, and those who have studied attentively Southern society know better than this. While Southern Legislatures are permitted to perpetrate such high-handed outrages as the lawless expulsion of colored members, as in Georgia, without due punishment; if Rebels are permitted to take seats in the House of Representatives, who come from Districts wherein colored and white Republicans were practically excluded from the polls, "peace" cannot be realized. The Negro is still the bone of contention, and until his manhood and political equality is everywhere recognized he will continue to be a disturbing element in our politics. Smarting under their political discomfiture, the Ku-Klux will still hold sway, especially if their treasonable Chief is permitted to remain in the White House till the fourth of March next. With the triumphant re-election of Gen. Butler, and the well known desire of most of the new Southern members for the revival of the measure, we have strong hopes of the successful consummation of the impeachment and deposition of Johnson, by the beginning of the new year. With WADE even two months in the White House, and such tools of treason as Rousseau, Steedman, & Co., of New Orleans, replaced by Sheridan and other trustworthy, loyal men; with the Reconstruction laws properly revised and amended; with suffrage, and the right to hold office, vouchsafed to the negro everywhere, the nation may be well on the way towards "peace," having secured its essential conditions, before Grant is inaugurated. While deliberate and organized injustice to the negro is perpetuated, the "irrepressible conflict" will continue, no matter who may be President. "Let us have peace" then by promptly doing those things which make for peace.

The new era which opens before us, with the significant defeat of the slaveholders and their apologists on Tuesday, is full of interest to Abolitionists and conscientious Radicals to whom the national conflict means something more than a mere partisian strife to end with election day. Our many triumphs in the past have been won under circumstances of adverse opposition much more formidable than anything we are likely to have to encounter in the near future. Opposition we are undoubtedly to have, but now as hitherto logic and right are on our side. We have but to press urgently and perserveringly our demand and our past successes are a guarantee of ultimate complete triumph. *The Times*, *The Post*, *The Herald*, and the "conservatives" for whom they speak, already exultant at what they deem the eclipse of Radicalism, reckon without their host in supposing it to be within the power of Gen. Grant, if as they allege, it be his disposition, to materially obstruct the progress of radical reformation in national politics. If the Republican party consents to be the instrument of that beneficent reformation all will be well with both the party and the country. If it refuses it will only be worse for the party. There is no halfway house for permanent lodgment between slavery and genuine republicanism. The only truly formidable opponents the Abolitionists ever had were the brain champions of the slave system, while their power was coextensive with the nation, and their leadership acknowledged North and South. Their day is over. The earnest Radicals are the positive force in the new order of things.

The tendency of this century is to Universal Radical Republicanism. It is the destiny of the American Nation to lead the way. By right example on our part slavery in the Spanish colonies, slavery in Brazil, and despotism everywhere will the more speedily come to an end. The progress we have already made is visibly fruitful in good results in other countries than our own. At the close of the war some Abolitionists, with honest error of judgment, and others by whom the claims of the oppressed had at best been but lightly felt, jumped to the conclusion that in view of the acknowledged military victory, and a decree of emancipation, the "irrepressible conflict" was practically at an end, and that special, conscientious effort in their accustomed, organized capacity in behalf of the colored people would no longer be required. The events of the past three years have only too painfully demonstrated their unsoundness of judgment. The end is not yet. The welcome defeat of the Rebel party keeps open more fully the pathway of progress. But powerful influences will be thrown in the way of the removal of the remaining disabilities from which the colored people are still great sufferers, even if the reticent head of the new Administration be not himself unfriendly to their enfranchisement throughout the Union. Let it be borne in mind that it is by work, and not praises and hallelujahs simply, that selfish conservatism is to be baffled, impartial freedom for all men and women to be achieved, and ours to become in truth a beacon-light for all the nations of the earth.

WHAT WILL HE DO?

GEN. GRANT'S time of trial is fast approaching. The candidate can keep silence both with tongue and hands, but the Executive must act; and actions speak louder than words. The great question, and one that must soon be answered in the sight of all men, is—Will Grant do any more as President than he has done as Lieutenant-General, to repress crimes of violence in the South, and enable black men to exercise freely and safely the rights of men and citizens?

The rebels, obliged to acquiesce in the hopeless loss of their favorite "domestic institution," are trying to get its main peculiarities re-established in another form. They are now bending their energies to secure "a white man's government." If, by the use of force and fraud, they can carry this point now, in the crisis of reconstruction—if they can now, in their respective States, prevent the blacks, and their own children by black women, from exercising the rights of citizenship—the way will be opened in the future for further operations against the whole colored race here, and the treatment of them as an inferior and subject class.

What say their "educated men," what say the organs of their literature, upon this point? Hear them:—

"We are of those who believe that the noble Gothic race is the one that should inhabit this continent, and the only one. It is the kind of beings that must rule America; and not only America, but the whole earth.

* * * * * * * * * * *

"We citizens of America are of this race. * *

"This is the stock that is now colonizing the world, and we believe that all other races are destined to wilt away before it. After ages have rolled on, the struggle for life that destroys the inferior classes throughout nature will leave the Gothic race the only inhabitants of this planet. Then, and not till then, will humanity have fulfilled its destiny. * * * * * * * *

"To America has been assigned by Providence the great part to play in the development of the human race, and we should jealously guard against the introduction of any element that can retard the onward progress of humanity. Already have we in our midst a people that was, for wise purposes, allowed to exist in a condition unpopular with the Goths through all ages; and that same spirit that destroyed the Roman Empire by emancipating its slaves has decreed the freedom of the negro in America. This race is wasting away, as all inferior organizations must, by the law of natural selection, and it must in a century disappear, as the negroes of Australia have vanished from the earth; and a hundred years hence will see but few negroes in America.

"They have, however, given us much trouble, and so long as fanaticism exists, they will give us much more. Short as is their existence as a race, we fear that to this generation they will ever continue a curse."

The above are extracts from an article originally printed in the *Norfolk Journal*, and copied in *DeBow's Review*, for October, with the title "The Gothic, African and Chinese Races."

It appears then that the Southern leaders assume the black race to be so decidedly inferior, that the voluntary intermixture of their own blood in its veins, (which has been extensively going on for half-a-century past,) is not sufficient to redeem it, and that it must perish, unless preserved by enslavement!

While the refined, the intellectual, the intelligent of the South are saying and printing such things as these, what are "the *poor* whites," "the *mean* whites," doing? Every telegraphic message, every letter, every newspaper tells us. The lives of black men are every day sacrificed, their rights are trampled under foot, leagues are formed among landed proprietors to deprive them of employment and the means of subsistence unless they will now accept that *status* of inferiority which slavery formerly enforced.

When Grant becomes President, what will he do about it?

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

New York, on election day, presented one greatly improved aspect, viz.: closed grogshops. If, as is the case, on an important election day, it is found to be an efficient safeguard against rioting and disorder to close these places, why wouldn't it be an experiment worth trying to keep them closed all the time?

The Germans of this city held a large and enthusiastic campaign meeting at the Cooper Institute on Saturday evening last. They were addressed by Gen. FREMONT, who was introduced as the real author of the Proclamation of Emancipation. He received a most cordial greeting, and his speech was comprehensive, statesmanlike and eloquent.

The voters of the Fifth District of Massachusetts have, in their triumphant re-election of Gen. Butler, and by their increased majority in his favor, fitly answered the impertinent and superfluous intermedling of *The Times*, *The Post*, and other less important journals which have been enlisted for his defeat in the interest of anti-impeachment, Conservative Republicanism.

From the text of Gov. Scott's recent "conciliatory" proclamation to the South Carolinians, and from what we hear of some other white men in that State, who have been helped to office by colored votes, we infer that the cowardly and unprincipled white Republicans of the Georgia Legislature who united with, or connived at the notorious Rebel outrage upon the colored members, are not the only ones who need henceforth to be watched, and their offices hereafter to be filled by competent colored men themselves.

IT seems that Boston clergymen are debating a question which was long ago considered and decided in the negative by Abolitionists. The Philadelphia *Press* says:

"In Boston we are told the clergy are debating the question, 'whether an intelligent Christian can be a Democrat?' As it is impossible to point out a single article in the Democratic creed which rests on a foundation of morals or charity, and as most of the principles of the party conflict with every idea of right, justice and duty, being merely unconscientious appeals to anger, hate, and the worst passions, the query is by no means a jocular one."

Though there may be no *christian* "Democrats" what sect is there in which they are not falsely recognized as such? Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists cover with the mantle of church-fellowship many members of the ungodly rebel party, and even among the peaceful and orderly Friends may be found now and then, though rarely, a Quaker copperhead! We agree with the *Press* that, in view of the party record and doctrines, the 'query is by no means a jocular one.' An application of the same philosophy, and a repetition of the same inquiry concerning temporizing 'conservative' Republicans would also be pertinent.

An interesting incident of the election on Tuesday last, was the presentation of Republican ballots at the polls in Newark, N. J., by Mrs. LUCY STONE, and her mother-in-law, Mrs. BLACKWELL. Personally they were kindly and politely received, but their ballots were not accepted. It is claimed, and we think properly, that women may now legally vote in New Jersey. We are glad to learn that it is Mrs. Stone's purpose to carry the matter to the Supreme Court, and thus, if possible, have her right to vote, under the present law, vindicated. *The Newark Advertiser* says:

"At an early hour on the 3d of November, Mrs. Hannah Blackwell, a highly esteemed elderly lady long resident in Roseville, and Mrs. Lucy Stone, both of them property-holders in the county and tax-payers, appeared at the polls in Roseville Park, accompanied by Messrs. Bathgate and Blackwell as witnesses, and offered their votes.

"The Judges of Election were divided as to the propriety of receiving the votes of the ladies, one of them stating that he was in favor of doing so, the two others objecting on the ground of their illegality. The ladies stated that they had taken advice of eminent lawyers, and were satisfied that, in New Jersey, women are legally entitled to vote, from the fact that the old Constitution of the State conferred suffrage upon "all inhabitants" worth $250. Under that Constitution women did in fact very generally vote until, in 1807, by an arbitrary act of the legislature, women were excluded from the polls.

"The new Constitution adopted in 1844 was framed by a Convention and adopted by a constituency, from both of which women were unconstitutionally excluded, so that they have never been allowed to vote upon the question of their own disfranchisement. The article in the present constitution on the right to suffrage confers it upon white male citizens, but does not expressly limit it to such. It is claimed that from the absence of any express limitation in the present constitution, and from the compulsory exclusion of the parties interested from its adoption, the political rights of women under the old constitution still remain.

"Mrs. Stone stated these points to the judges of election with clearness and precision.

"After consultation the votes of the ladies were refused.

"The crowd surrounding the polls gathered about the ballot-box, and listened to the discussion with respectful attention. But every one behaved with the politeness and consideration which gentlemen always manifest in the presence of ladies."

The Anti Tobacco Society, in the person of the Rev. George Trask, of Fitchburg, Mass., continues to prosecute a vigorous and praiseworthy opposition to smoking, snuffing and chewing tobacco. Mr. Trask has recently addressed a series of timely tracts to the Young Men's Christian Associations, one of which concludes as follows:

"Tell us not, brethren, that in addressing you on the use of this great Narcotic, we address you on an insignificant vice—not worthy your steel. It masters mighty men; and, as we have reason to know, it masters some of you.

"Tell us not, that the 'specific work' of the Young Men's Christian Association 'is of so absorbing a character,' that, as *an organization*, you can take no action against strong drink and tobacco, and other rank vices, which are sinking thousands about us to perdition—vices which baffle all your efforts, and in fact all the efforts of the Church in gaining ascendancy over a world lying in sin!

"Tell us not, brethren, that you can do nothing, but hold up the cross and expatiate on its glories. We love the cross. We battle our own sins, and mighty sins about us, by its power; but we beg you to let no superfine notions, no senseless rhapsodies about the cross hinder you in battling these 'works of the devil, Christ came to destroy.'

"Stern and unpopular Reforms must be carried on by somebody. We seniors in the Church speak to you, 'young men, because you are strong.' You have a great mission; and God, we hope, will enable you to achieve it. But should the time come, when as a settled policy, you scorn this and similar Reforms—soaring above them, in spiritual exaltation—we shall come to the mournful conclusion, that your INSTITUTION has reached its meridian altitude—has struck twelve, and had better die than live."

We have already announced a National Convention of colored men to be held in Washington, in January next, for the purpose of urging upon Congress the necessity of a Constitutional amendment guaranteeing impartial suffrage, irrespective of color, throughout the Union. It will be an important convention and should be truly representative of the colored people of all parts of the country. We find the following friendly notice of the Convention in the *Mobile* (Ala.) *Nationalist*:

"A Convention of colored men consisting of delegates from the 'border States,' was held at Baltimore last August. After mature deliberation and wide correspondence, the members voted unanimously to issue a call for a convention of the colored men of the nation, to be held in Washington on the 13th day of January, 1869. The call says "The partial or total exclusion of colored citizens from the exercise of the elective franchise and other citizen rights in so many States of the Union, especially demands, and ought to receive, the continued consideration of every colored man, and of the Congress of the United States." The object of the convention, we take it, will be to press upon Congress the necessity of the constitutional amendment long since advocated in the NATIONALIST, making suffrage impartial all over the Union. We trust that Alabama will be fully and ably represented in the convention."

PENNSYLVANIA MEETINGS.

THE Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society announce the following series of Meetings to be held in Philadelphia and its vicinity, in December next:

At Newtown Hall, Newtown, on Sunday afternoon, December 6th.

At Horticultural Hall, Westchester, on Monday evening, December 7th.

At Horticultural Hall, Kennett Square, on Tuesday afternoon and Tuesday evening, December 8th.

THE Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, at the Assembly Buildings, in Philadelphia, Thursday morning and afternoon, December 10th.

At these Meetings, WENDELL PHILLIPS, LUCRETIA MOTT, ROBERT PURVIS, A. M. POWELL, EDWARD M. DAVIS, MARY GREW and other well-known friends of the cause are expected to be present.

The Pennsylvania Festival of the Friends of Freedom will be held in Concert Hall, Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, December 10th.

Besides these Meetings, there will be two others of unusual attractiveness. WENDELL PHILLIPS will deliver his lecture on Daniel O'Connell, in Concert Hall, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, December 9th, and also, in Bristol, Pa., on Saturday evening, December 5th.

The week will be one of rare interest to the friends of Freedom in Pennsylvania; and the Committee hope for large and enthusiastic gatherings on all these occasions.

On behalf of the Committee,

EDWARD M. DAVIS,
ROBERT PURVIS,
MARY GREW.

PENNSYLVANIA FESTIVAL OF THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM.

THE friends of our Cause, in city and country, are earnestly requested to make their arrangements to be present at this Festival; and also to send contributions of provisions for the refreshment table.

Coffee, tea and sugar; eggs, cream, butter; celery, boiled chickens (for salad), oysters, biscuits, cake, etc., etc., will be gladly received.

Donations of ice cream are especially desired.

On behalf of the Committee,

MARY GREW, Chairman.

A MEETING of the Committee of Arrangements for the Pennsylvania Festival of the Friends of Freedom, will be held at No. 333 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on every Wednesday, prior to December 8th, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

Business of importance demands the punctual attendance of all the members; and they are requested to bring with them any persons who are willing to assist in the work of preparation. MARY GREW, Chairman.

A STATED Meeting of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society will be held at No. 7 Filbert street, on Fifth day (Thursday), November 12th.

G. M. JONES, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

Anna E. Dickinson will deliver a lecture this (Thursday) evening at the Cooper Institute in behalf of the Working Women's Association of this city. Her subject will be "A Struggle for Life."

The Indiana Radical says:

"Thomas Haworth, an old and estimable citizen of Union County, one of the anti-slavery pioneers, died suddenly at Liberty on the 10th inst."

Thaddeus Stevens left his nephew a prospective fortune of $100,000 on condition that he observed total abstinence from liquor until he attains his majority; failing to do which the money is to be devoted to the benefit of soldiers' children.

The Philadelphia *Press* says:

"The colored people of Washington have erected the first monument to Thaddeus Stevens in the shape of a handsome school-house. No tribute could have been more appropriate nor more grateful to the venerable statesmen, who always deemed his labors in behalf of the common school system of Pennsylvania to be the crown of his life."

The Boston Commonwealth says:

"Miss Charlotte L. Forten of this city has completed an admirable translation of one of the most popular of recent French novels, the "Madame Thérese" of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian. It will soon be published by Messrs. Scribner & Co. (New York), and will be prefaced by a brief biographical sketch of these twin authors, by T. W. Higginson. Many of our readers will remember the articles in the *Atlantic* by Miss Forten entitled "Life in the Sea Islands," and will gladly welcome her again to the fields of literature. The translation is the first of a series projected by Scribner, who wishes to introduce to the public these simple and graphic stories by Erckmann-Chatrian which have delighted so many in the original."

DOGS AND DUTIES.

A SHORT SERMON BY REV. JOHN. T. SARGENT.

To the Editor of the Standard:

I PURPOSE to preach a little bit (a strange work for me now, outlawed as I am professionally, on account of my radicalism) and if my discourse seem rather *canonical* than *canonical* it will be none the worse for that. I intend, at any rate, it shall be plain and practical, and I will take for my text the following singular and touching little anecdote which I clip from the *Boston Journal* of this date, Oct. 30th:

THE FRATERNAL DOGS.

[From "Dogs of Note," in London Society].

A butcher and grazier named Drouhin, residing at Semur, is the owner of a capital setter called Blaireau, *i. e.*, Badger. Blaireau, very handsome and thoroughbred, would make a first-rate sporting dog; but his master prefers to entrust him with the custody of beasts which he turns out to grass and afterwards sells in the environs of Paris. At a sign from his master he sets off alone for the pasture where the bullocks are grazing. On arriving, he first runs quite around the meadow, then stops, looks at the cattle, and seems to count them. That done, he lies down at some distance from them, but always in such a way as to keep them in sight. At dusk, Blaireau quits the pasture and leisurely trots home again.

One day he found along the road another dog, of about his own size, who lay behind a bush uttering plaintive cries. Whether through curiosity or a more benevolent motive, Blaireau halted and examined the stranger, whom he found quite worn out and frightfully thin, and who had, moreover, a large wound in his thigh, which appeared to have been made by the blade of a scythe. The wound had ceased to bleed, but it was covered with clotted blood and caked over with dirt and dust. It had been inflicted three or four days ago, and according to all appearance, the poor creature during that time had taken no nourishment whatever. He evidently suffered quite as much from fatigue and exhaustion as from the effects of the wound.

On seeing another dog approach him the invalid appeared to take courage and revive. He probably had dragged himself to that spot, in order to die behind the thicket; and now, when he believed himself completely abandoned, there arrived a friend, perhaps a savior! He fixed on Blaireau a supplicating look, and then, with a groan, presented his wounded limb, as much as to say, "Only see what a pitiable state I am in. Try what you can do to help me, there's a good fellow."

Blaireau, in his way, responded to the appeal. He first smelt at the patient's wound, and then went to work to lick it. The operation finished, he tried to lead his friend away. The poor creature could just manage to stand, but walking was quite out of the question. After trying to walk a step or two, he fell back on the grass with a stifled groan. What was to be done now? Blaireau seemed to reflect for a moment, and then set off for the town as hard as he could go.

His first care on reaching his master's house was to visit the spot where the remains left after meals were set apart for his use. That day there happened to be nothing, which was not enough, and Blaireau was not the dog to be satisfied with that. He therefore boldly entered the shop where the butcher and his man were cutting up the meat for to-morrow's sale.

He had formed his plan; to carry it out he began by treating his master to an extra allowance of extra fond caresses, and as soon as he judged the moment propitious he placed his fore-foot upon the stall, selected a piece of meat, and took possession of it.

"Blaireau, sir, you rascally fellow!" said the butcher. "Will you please to leave that meat alone?"

The dog, instead of running away like an ordinary thief, humbly approached his master, wagging his tail, and still holding the meat in his mouth, seemed to be asking his permission to keep it.

"You are not squeamish, *ma foi!*" said the butcher, laughing, "to take a slice of beefsteak that weighs five or six pounds."

The dog kept looking at his master, but without loosening his hold of the meat. The butcher then took it out of his mouth, and returned it to its place upon the stall. Blaireau gave a look of despair, and turned to the door with a melancholy howl.

"There is something strange in this," said the butcher to himself. "It is the first time he has ever touched a scrap of meat in the shop. He must have a reason in doing it. I should like to find it out." He recalled the dog, and gave him the meat in question.

Blaireau jumped round the shop for joy, and then bolted headlong into the street. The butcher followed him with his eyes until he disappeared in a narrow lane that led out of the town. Blaireau, like the good Samaritan, was soon at the wounded wayfarer's side, inviting him to partake of the supply, to which the other did not require much pressing. He ate, or rather devoured, three-quarters of the beef, although undone, after which Blaireau finished what was left. The two dogs spent the night together, sleeping side by side.

Early the next morning Blaireau returned to the house, accompanied by a dog that limped on three legs, and whom he invited to take possession of his kennel. He then collected bones and scraps in the shop, after which the friends enjoyed their breakfast together, one lying inside the kennel, the other without. Nevertheless, Blaireau's care of the patient did not make him neglect his duty; he watched his beasts in the pastures as usual, only he returned three or four times in the course of the day to make sure that the invalid wanted for nothing, and that he was not turned out of his resting-place.

In a week the patient was nearly cured. It is right to mention that the good natured butcher hastened his recovery by washing the wound. The first visit the companions paid to the pasture was a scene of irrepressible frolic and gambol. Blaireau was the happiest dog in the world.

The rest of the story is soon told. One dog could not live without the other, and the butcher did not care to separate them. Observing that they had abandoned the kennel because there was not room enough for them both to sleep in it, he had a larger one made for their accommodation, and it was in this that Mr. Drouhin showed M. Richelbourg the canine inseparables sleeping side by side.

Now, if poor dumb animals can thus fraternize, pity, and assist one another, can *we* do less for the poor oppressed and wounded colored men of the South who seem to be lying like sick dogs behind the thickets of Southern neglect and ill-usage? If one *dog* can so lick the sores of another hoping to heal them, cannot *we*, in some way, seek to assuage and bind up the ghastly wounds of the suffering blacks who have so generously fought for us? If one four-footed cur, under the force of his canine sympathies for another, can so carry meat from the shambles for his starving and crippled fellow, and bring him tenderly home to his kennel, and watch over him night and day, till his health and healing is accomplished, cannot *we* do as much for the abused and bleeding black men of the South by giving *them* what they *now* so greatly need of food, shelter, homesteads, social sympathy, and common justice?

Would we, indeed, see our country prosperous in the full enjoyment of equal rights and the largest liberty? Would we see our land the abode of peace and good will, and of all social thrift? Would we, ourselves each one of us, have, even the joy of that compassionate dog "Blaireau" of whom the foregoing story says "*he was the happiest dog in the world*" when he found his

companion was healed and made comfortable?—and as *he* then "gamboled and froliced o'er the field," would *we*, also, thus have exultant joy on what were once our fields of bitter and bloody conflict? Let us, then, see to it that all the rights of men, of *all* men, are assured to them. Let us see to it that justice, equity, honesty are the life and law of our whole land. Above all see that the *freedmen* have *their* rights unequivocally wholly, and without reserve. If we do *not this*, then, as God Almighty is our judge, a national retribution will be ours such as I have no words to describe.

Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, November 1st, 1868.

To prevent certain practices, reputed customary for a long time in your city, from becoming equally common in ours, the Republican State Committee have offered large rewards for the detection of persons procuring, furnishing or using fraudulent naturalization papers in the coming election. I saw, the other day, some foreign-looking laboring men standing, with serious faces, before one of the large posters describing this offence and its penalty, and seeming to be deliberating how much chance there was of *their* being called to raise $1,000, or $50, or both these sums, for any action they might take in favor of their friend Mr. Seymour. Perhaps the precautions thus taken will prevent some of those who hoped to be active in the election from voting either early, or often, or at all.

Our political excitements, small and great, increase as the decisive hour approaches. Mr. Dana and various coadjutors are doing their utmost to defeat Gen. Butler. Their chance of success seems pretty plainly foreshadowed by a story told of Mr. Dana, himself. When asked respecting a certain meeting he had been addressing, whether the people were enthusiastic, he is said to have replied, "Eminently so; whenever I mentioned the name of Butler they gave three cheers."

The speech-making meetings of Republicans and Democrats have been varied by a torch-light procession on each side. That of the Republicans was very extensive and very brilliant, traversing a long route with 15,000 torches, and occupying an hour and a quarter, without pause, in passing a given point. In extent and enthusiasm it resembled the great Lincoln procession eight years ago. The conservative old Whigs, then rallying for the last time under the name of the "Bell-Everett party," made a showy opposing demonstration just before the first election of Lincoln. Their approaching defeat and oblivion were well typified by the choice of the ominous phrase "All up" for a rallying cry. The present Democratic party, equally base, seem hastening to the same defeat. They were not in spirits for an extensive demonstration just now, but a moderate one was made, understood to be chiefly for the honor or pleasure of the editor of the *Herald*. The most noticeable thing about the procession was that the liquor-shops along its line of march were all illuminated and decorated.

The Fraternity lecture of Wendell Phillips, last Tuesday evening, was a trying test, and a most successful one, of his remarkable powers of thought and expression. Speaking to an audience decidedly and enthusiastically Republican, he held them an hour and forty minutes in fixed attention, while applying rigid criticism to the short-comings of their favorite Presidential candidate. He reminded them of the disapproval they had expressed years ago, of his distrust of Andrew Johnson; and he made it clear that persistent reticence, carried so far as to leave his followers in the dark in regard to his principles and purposes, however excellent in a military chief, was neither desirable nor safe in the candidate of a great party, on the eve of investment with a four years lease of enormous power. If Grant, when elected, shall choose to follow Johnson's policy, what word of his can be produced giving just ground for a contrary expectation? The audience relieved their uneasiness on one occasion, under this criticism, by giving prolonged applause when Grant was mentioned. A reference to Butler produced also energetic applause.

An article in one of our papers, objecting to the criticism of Mr. Phillips on the Republican candidate, but bringing not a jot of evidence to refute it, quotes from the lecture a description of the violence and misrule now prevailing in the South, and then asks—"Does Mr. Phillips believe that this state of things will continue with Gen. Grant in the White House?" The querist misapprehends the main purpose of the lecture, which is to show that, since, for lack of evidence, the belief of anybody on that subject must be *merely* belief, conjecture, guess, supposition, the party which has adopted a candidate on such grounds has taken a hazardous and unjustifiable risk in so doing, which *may* result in great temporary loss and evil, though no such evil result will be final. We all hope that Grant may do well in his high office, though no word of his has bound him to such administration of it. But, if this desirable consummation shall come, it will be no less true that it was a dangerous risk to give such power to one whose principles were unexpressed and whose purposes were unknown; and, however this election may turn out, the party will do well to heed Mr. Phillip's warning for the next one.

Charles Sumner made a weighty and powerful speech last Thursday at Cambridge, in regard to some of the dangers now threatening the nation; and he spoke with appropriate emphasis of the attempt which we see among so many of the Southern people to revive slavery in a new type. It has been deliberately planned by the rebels to deny the negro his rights, to exclude him from all participation in the government, and to subject him to oppressive restraints, looking towards the permanent classification of that whole people as inferior and subordinate. These arrangements, already planned, would speedily be organized and enforced if the rebel party should return to power; and hence the necessity for securing the full rights of the freedmen by the strongest guaranties before the pro-slavery class are allowed to return to legislative or executive power.

In these days, when favor to the persons and the plans of rebels is so extensively called "magnanimity," we owe especial gratitude to Mr. Summer for pointing out the utter untrustworthiness of Gen. Lee, the falseness of his statements, and the absurdity of putting the slightest confidence in his word or oath.

Before Ralph Waldo Emerson began his present course of lectures, he made known in various ways his desire that no report of them be given, hoping thus to leave them fresh and new for the enjoyment of other audiences in New England and elsewhere, before whom he proposed to deliver them. I have therefore refrained from reporting Mr. Emerson's words, and from making any collection of his piquancies of thought and expression. The press generally, however, have taken their customary liberty in the matter, and the *World* of your city has given what it calls a full report of the last lecture. It is indeed full—of errors, destroying, by gross blunders, some of Mr. Emerson's "good things," and materially altering some of his statements.

Just before the delivery of this last lecture, a writer in one of our papers gratified the public curiosity by a rehearsal of some principal facts in regard to the Brook Farm enterprise and the founders of it, saying in explanation that, although this was understood to be the subject of the coming lecture, it was in the highest degree improbable that Mr. Emerson would name any of the persons concerned, or tell anything that they did there.

The event proved this critic to be mistaken in his conjecture, for Mr. Emerson gave a narrative more consecutive and more personal than is usual with him, ably sketching some of the actors and some of the incidents in the Brook Farm drama, describing various influences of the time, which prompted the experiment there made, and mentioning other prominent persons of that period whose peculiarities took a different direction. He also, being naturally led to speak of Fourier in connection with a project of co-operative association, gave the reasons (rarely mentioned by the disciples of the brilliant Frenchman) why his system could not be fully carried out here, and ought not to be attempted anywhere, excellent and practicable as were *some* of its main features.

NORTH.

Gen. Butler's majority in the Fifth District of Massachusetts is estimated at over six thousand. A Congressional District has rarely been more stubbornly contested.

Our Philadelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26th, 1868.

THERE seems to be a thorough determination on the part of many of our citizens to redress, as far as possible, the wrongs done recently at the polls, and to punish the authors and abettors of the great frauds. If something is not done of an effectual character, repetitions in the future will be the common rule, and we shall have no guarantee of fair and honest elections. It is not probable that we can have them entirely free from improbity and foul play, but there is no reason to believe that fraud cannot be prevented from materially shaping the result, Illegality was so conspicuous and knavery so palpable in the late contest, that it would seem inexcusable if not blame-worthy, to avoid taking active measures to investigate the case, and recover the offices fraudulently obtained. With this end in view the great meeting on Tuesday night at Concert Hall was held, and the enthusiasm and earnestness manifested gave indication of tangible results.

The speakers on that occasion severely rebuked the Democrats of this city for their flagrant and dishonorable course, and reflected the spirit and purpose of the meeting in demanding that the election should be contested. The question was not whether Mr. Fox or Mr. Tyndale shall be Mayor, but whether the community is to be protected in the right of the elective franchise, and whether an election shall be permitted to stand when carried by perjury, colonization and fraud. Several resolutions were adopted conveying the sentiment of the meeting, in which the Court was justly condemned for its shabby and indecent course concerning the issue of naturalization papers, and the High Sheriff was censured for his performances as a mean tool of the Democracy, with no other aim in view than to make easy the success of fraud, and intimidate those who sought to detect and prevent illegal voting. It was resolved that the Republican candidates owed it as a duty to the community as well as themselves to contest the election, and the whole audience responded to this with the heartiest accord. A large committee was appointed to accomplish the wishes of the meeting.

It is to be seriously desired that the work thus begun, and the wise purpose so emphatically expressed, may not prove fruitless. All wrongs should be redressed, and not simply rebuked. The community should be able to protect itself against every abominable evil, and every species of infringement upon sacred rights. Corruption, abuse of power, and the counteraction of the people's will by fraud and violence, should be met by the rigor of law, and the malefactors should be despoiled of the fruits of their villainy.

Although the defeated Republican candidates, under the circumstances, may have good cause to be aggrieved, they have not suffered the worst infliction that might have befallen them. To be cheated out of an election is not so cruel as to be kicked out of an office won by honest ballots. These candidates, and those who voted for them, have shown and expressed a great deal of indignation towards the erring Democracy, but how much greater would be the cause for indignity, of the most aggravating character, to be served as were certain members of the Georgia Legislature by the ruffians in the majority! Audacity and usurpation could go but little beyond that example of Rebel Democratic iniquity. If the circumstance of triumphant fraud here in Philadelphia excites a demand for the punishment of the guilty and an immediate retrieval, how much more imperative is the obligation of Republicans everywhere to redress the enormity of which the colored members of the Georgia Legislature have been the helpless victims. The indignation, and the jealousy to maintain the people's rights, should be as much greater in one case than in the other, as one eclipses the other in real atrocity. Let us earnestly trust that the wrongs and outrages of every description endured by the loyal people of the South, black and white, may not much longer remain unheeded. Congress, let it be hoped, will not show the same deplorable apathy concerning the outrageous expulsion of the black members as the people too generally evince, and while these injured men fail to gain redress, let not the victims of Democratic dishonor and baseness here in our city too bitterly complain.

November 1st.—The series of political meetings held by direction of the Union League, were closed last night by the great demonstration at the Academy of Music, and in front of the League House, on occasion of the reception of Edwin M. Stanton at the former place, and the serenade in his honor at the latter. Any man might be proud of such a magnificent ovation, and I allude to it because it was a notable event. The people of Philadelphia have long desired an opportunity to greet the heroic War Minister, and the welcome was pre-eminently cordial and enthusiastic. From amphitheatre to parquette the beautiful Academy was thronged with people, and Mr. Stanton declared, at the commencement of his remarks, that it was the largest concourse his eyes had ever beheld. It was inspiriting to look upon such a vast multitude of men and women, especially at those moments when the electric tokens of ardor and ecstasy thrilled the senses. Gov. Geary presided, and extended to the distinguished guest a hearty greeting in behalf of the State.

Mr. Stanton seemed to be in feeble health. His speech was not specially remarkable, nor was it very impressive. It embodied a number of important facts pertaining to the administration of the war department, and in a large degree had particular reference to the late speeches of Horatio Seymour, who figured in the Academy on the previous evening.

In response to repeated calls, ex-governor Curtin and Judge Kelley followed Mr. Stanton. It seemed to me that Gov. Curtin spoke better than I have been accustomed to hearing him, exhibiting less of the politician and more of the bold and fearless man. It sounded well to hear him declare quite earnestly, that the Republican party was a party of "Liberty and Equality." In time we may hope that the action of the party, in real sincerity, its policy and purpose, may triumphantly accord with that spirit in full, broad and complete measure. In proving this claim to "liberty and equality," Gov. Curtin and his party may some day make a valiant endeavor to place our State Constitution upon a corresponding level, by striking out the word white that now degrades it, which is a stigma upon the community that permits it, and a reproach to the spirit of the age.

On this occasion Judge Kelley spoke in his usual eloquent, forcible and effective manner.

Gen. Tyndale has filed his petition contesting the election of Daniel M. Fox as mayor of this city. He claims to be able to show that the legal vote actually gives him a majority of some two thousand over his opponent. The case promises to be unusually interesting, and people will watch its progress, and await the result with considerable anxiety. Meanwhile Judge Read, of the supreme court, officially declares that the action of the naturalization managers here immediately prior to the October election, was unwarranted in its character, and that the papers issued through that party-interest channel are illegal and void, and so to be regarded by the officers of elections.

W.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2nd, 1868.

To the Editor of the Standard:

I REGRET the controversy with your correspondent, "Camp Wm. Penn"—but for my own credit's sake, I am compelled to show the evasion he makes of the point of my criticisms. I have not charged that any colored organization, *as such*, was refused recognition by the Philadelphia Committee in charge of the recent Soldiers and Sailors Demonstration, but I did state that by "whispers" and indirect and covert efforts, colored veterans were checked in so presenting themselves. I beg your correspondent to note the difference.

Further I make this statement: That Gen. Owens, of the aforesaid committee, did tell the Commander of the "Boys in Blue" of Washington, (a majority of whom are colored men), Capt. Albert Grant, when he offered to take to Philadelphia a colored regiment (there not being then a full white organization), *that to bring over such a regiment would be disastrous, and defeat the object for which the Soldiers and Sailors Demonstration was projected. He argued that the effect of their presence in the line of procession would be to defeat the Republicans not only in Philadelphia but in the State.* I make this statement on the authority of members of the District Committee here.

Further, Col. W. P. Chipman, Secretary of the National Soldiers and Sailors Committee, prompted by Gen. Owens, as he stated, advised Major Harrington, Secretary of the District Committee, not to take any colored organization from here, as it would only arouse prejudice and endanger the election, etc. The consequence of all this advice was that the colored men here were not either asked or advised with as to going or otherwise. They were enthusiastic at first, but having no encouragement but few went—some fifteen in all I believe. They marched from the depot to the quarters provided for their delegation, and were as well treated as the whites, but they did not appear in the line of the grand procession, owing, as one of them said to me, to the "cold shoulder" being given them in such a way as to make it evident, without a direct refusal, that they were not wanted in the line. I think they were too easily discouraged, and that they should have asserted themselves in spite of all the "cold shoulders" turned towards them.

I have said all I intend to on this subject, and here leave the matter.

ASMODEUS.

THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE session of 1868-9 of the Women'sMedical College opened Monday evening, at No. 126 Second Avenue, and will continue through the usual period of five months. The list of trustees, and the different Committees of the institution, includes the wives of many wealthy citizens, and the assemblage present was of marked respectability. Among them were several of the leading physicians of the city, who are attached to the College as professors. Samuel Willetts was in the chair.

Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell opened the proceedings by reading an address, in which she remarked that the College comprised nearly twenty female students, and required a thorough three years' course of study. It might be called of the allopathic or regular school, although it denounced the former term as savoring of narrowness. When desirable, it availed itself of both the water-cure and botanic treatment. A peculiar feature of the institution, Dr. Blackwell said, was its adoption of hygiene as an essential study. It had been the first in this country to install a Professor of that branch of medicine. It was desirable that a student should be well acquainted with the laws of being, and study the means of preventing disease, as well as of curing it. Allusion was made to the great mortality among children, and the necessity that mothers should be better informed upon the mode of preventing sickness than at present. Dr. Blackwell alluded to the increasing liberality experienced by society at large upon the subject of woman as a medical practioner, and concluded by the hope that soon all obstacles to her finding occupation in any sphere suited to her powers would entirely disappear.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond, one of the Board of Trustees, next delivered a brief address. He said:

"Women had great advantages over men as medical practitioners, and especially as nurses. Their keen intuition of the nature of complaints, and ready perception of the best remedies; their large sympathy for the suffering, and their gentle solicitude during convalescence rendered them far more acceptable to patients than were men. One of the most gross and unreasonable prejudices with which all those have had to contend who wished to benefit their fellow men, has been that against the practice of medicine by women. It is now fortunately disappearing before the progress of ideas. The speaker alluded to the great necessity for voluntary effort toward carrying out benevolent institutions in this country. In foreign lands the governments assume the charge, to a great extent, of these. Politicians here, he said, were usually self-seekers, and were too much occupied with their own advancement to give thought to works of human good. It laid, therefore, with the community at large to inaugurate and develope them. The foundations of the Women's Medical College, Mr. Raymond said, had been carefully laid. The endowment was not so large as it should be, but he felt that, as knowledge regarding the institution increased, it would be liberally aided, and the success which its friends anticipated for it would be fully realized in the future."

Dr. Willard Parker, in succeeding Mr. Raymond, said that women had always been medical practitioners in their own families and among their acquaintances, and there was no reason why their sphere of action should not be amplified. All the better part of the medical profession of this City was in harmony with the success of this institution. Woman had always been, and to a great extent is, a help-meet and co-worker with man, and as such, in medicine, he bade her God-speed. She had nobly registered her name in music, poetry, painting, the sciences and literature, and there was no reason why she should not succeed equally with man in any work she undertook. She was by no means out of her place in medicine. Labor-saving machinery had, of late years, abolished many of the former home employments of women, and new spheres of action were necessary to them. He welcomed them to medicine as one of those spheres. If it is charged that women who study medicine are sometimes unfit for practice, he would answer, so are many men. A doctor is born, not made, and is found, naturally, in both sexes. Hygiene, the speaker said, was essential to the study of medicine. In every family, the laws of health are more or less violated, and it should be the duty of a physician, not only to prescribe cures, but prescribe prevention. To administer remedies to persons under the influence of bad air, improper food, and other deleterious influences, was like attempting to physic a drowning man under water, instead of first giving him air and light. Dr. Parker complimented the various professors of the institution, and asserted that so long as they were connected with it, it was assured of success.—*N. Y. Times.*

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

THE following significant resolution was adopted last week, at the annual meeting of the American Missionary Association at Springfield. It was offered by Rev. Henry T. Cheever of Worcester:

Resolved, That as a Society intrusted by Divine Providence with the moral and religious instruction of American freedmen, and having under our care numerous Christian teachers whose lives are in frequent jeopardy by reason of their friendship for Freedmen and their steadfast loyalty to our National Government; and meeting at a moment when outrages that cry to Heaven for vengeance are being perpetrated daily upon our unoffending wards and their friends, we are compelled to give expression to the common thought of the just and generous minds of our numerous constituency in the churches, calling for the *instant* interposition of Congress in behalf of the Freedmen. And therefore

Resolved, That the Officers of this Society be instructed at once to memorialize Congress upon the condition of affairs in that region of country which is the field of our Christian labors, and to ask for *immediate* measures of relief.

LITERARY.

MODERN WOMEN, AND WHAT IS SAID OF THEM. With an introduction by Mrs. Lucia Gilbert Calhoun. 371 pp. New York: J. S. Redfield.

In its various phases the "Woman Question" is being very thoroughly discussed in England. The London *Saturday Review* has printed a series of vigorously written, though in some respects severely critical and sarcastic articles, which attracted much attention in England, and many of them have been extensively reprinted in this country. Their authorship is not certainly known. These essays Mr. Redfield has collected and published in one volume, with an introduction by Mrs. Calhoun.

In this country, as in England, the question of woman's position in the State, in the church, in society, and in industrial relations is rapidly becoming one of general public interest. Though the Woman's Rights Movement, as such, is less effectively organized than in England, the results of the agitation here have not been proportionately less important. The claim for woman's equal political enfranchisement has no such formidable opposition as that which prevails among women themselves. In the circles of fashionable and thoughtless women the mirror which these essays present, though not wholly accurate, will doubtless be productive of good. From Mrs. Calhoun's finely written, and very suggestive introduction we present the following extracts:

"The 'Woman Question' will not be put to silence. It demands an answer of Western legislators. It besets college faculties. It pursues veteran politicians to the fastnesses of so-called National Conventions. Under the sacred sounding-boards of New England pulpits has its voice been heard, and its unexpected ally, the *London Saturday Review*, introduces it to the good society of English drawing-rooms. That this introduction comes in the form of diatribe and denunciation is a matter of the least moment. Judgment will finally rest, not on the conclusions of the special pleader, but on the strength of the case of the accused.

"Something, clearly, is wrong with fashionable women. They accept the thinnest gilt, the poorest pinchbeck, for gold. They care more for a dreary social pre-eminence than for home and children. They find in extravagance of living and a vulgar costliness of dress their only expression of a vague desire for the beauty and elegance of life. Is it, therefore, to be inferred that the race of noble women is dying out? St. Paul was hardly less severe than the London *Saturday*, if less explicit, in his condemnation of the fashionable women of his day, yet we look upon that day as heroic. Certainly neither London nor New York can rival the luxury of a rich Roman matron, yet it was not the luxury of her women which destroyed the empire, and Brutus's Portia was quite as truly a representative woman as the superb Messalina. John Knox thought that things were as bad as they could possibly be when he thundered at vice in high places; and if there had been a John Knox in the court of Charles the Second, he would have sighed for a return of the innocent days of his great-grandfather.

"On the whole, that hope which springs eternal suggests that the fashionable women of the reign of Victoria, and of our seventeenth President, are not essentially more discouraging than all the generations of the thoughtless fair who danced idly down forgotten pasts. Nay, we may even hope that they are better. If they will not actually think, yet the fatal contagion of the newspaper and the modern novel communicates to them an intellectual irritation which might almost stand for a mental process. If they have not ideas, they have notions of things, and however inexact and absurd these may be, they are better than emptiness."

"Scolded because they have not an idea beyond dress, laughed at when they try to think of something better, a word may certainly be said for the good temper and the patience even of the fashionable women, who would be wiser if they could.

"The fault is, we are assured, that these women take up books only to enhance their matrimonial value, and with no thought of the worth of study. Let us be just. What business or the professions are to most men, marriage is to most women. Men qualify themselves, if they can, for that competitive examination which is always going on, and which insures clients to the best lawyers, and business to the best merchant, and parishes to the best preacher. Women, compelled to wait at home for the wooing which changes their destiny, qualify themselves with attractions for that competitive examination which all marriageable young women feel that they undergo from every marriageable young man. Each has an eye to business. One does not feel that the motive in the one case is any higher than in the other.

"It is very bad, of course, that marriage should be a matter of business. It is, perhaps, the most tragic of all perversions. But, evidently, the evil is not to be abated by jeremiads, nor by lectures to young women, no, nor even by brilliant editorials. So long as women believe that inglorious ease is better than work, so long as they are taught that they are born to be the gentle dependents of a stronger being, so long as courage and capacity are held to be 'strong-minded,' so long as the range of employments for women is narrow, and the standard of wages lower than men's, so long they will seek in marriage a home, a larger liberty of action, an establishment, a servant who shall supply them with money and insure them ease without effort of their own.

"Men take the business opening which seems most congenial and most profitable. Women do the same thing, and their choice naturally falls upon marriage as altogether the most promising speculation of their very small list. The remedy seems to be to give women as thorough mental training as men receive, to make their training tend as directly to the business of earning their bread and their pretty feminine adornments, and for the same work to pay them the same wages. If it be objected that fashionable women will not work, let it be answered that work itself would be fashionable if it were held to be a dignity, and not a drudgery, and that the really fine and thoughtful leaders of society could easily establish the new order of things. In an aristocratic country, where labor is the badge of caste, it would be difficult to make it honorable. In a democracy like our own, it is the most contemptible snobbishness which frowns on the honest earning of money.

"The accusation of prodigal and senseless expenditure in dress must stand unrefuted. Sums which would adorn our cities with pleasure-gardens, with libraries, with galleries of art, are spent on perishable gauds that have not even beauty to commend them. Charities might be founded, lives be enriched with travel, all lands laid under contribution with the money that every year flows into Stewart's drawers, and the strong-boxes of fashionable dress-makers. But the jewelled prodigals who spend it are not more selfish, perhaps, than we plain folks who carp.

"Again, it is a mistake. They have the money. They mean to secure all the pleasure that money can buy. They have that feminine sensuousness which delights in color, and odor, and richness of fabric. Their sense of beauty is untaught. A little lower in the scale of civilization they would pierce their noses, and dye their finger-nails, and wear strings of glass beads. A little higher, they would sacrifice the splendid shawl to a rare marble, banish the chromo-lithograph, and turn the solitaire ear-drops into a lovely picture, and build a conservatory with the price of lace flounces. A little higher still, and we might have model lodging-houses, and foundling hospitals, and music in the squares given us by kindly women who had saved the money from milliner, and jeweller, and silk-mercer."

"A cheerful optimist may well believe that we are in a transition state; that women, impatient of the old life which was without thought and culture and motive, in the blind struggle to something better have fallen for the time on something worse; that with the movement of the age toward mutual helpfulness, man to man, women will move not less steadily, if more slowly, and come gradually into truer relations with each other and with men. It will not hurt woman to be criticised. She has too long been assured of her angelhood, and denied her womanhood. It will not help her very greatly to be criticised as if she were being tomahawked. If they who come to scoff would but remain to teach! There has been much ungentle judgment of men by women, of women by men. Thoreau said, 'Man is continually saying to Woman, Why are you not more wise? Woman is continually saying to Man, 'Why are you not more loving?' Unless each is both wise and loving there can be no real growth."

L. G. C.

MR. SMALLEY, in a London letter to *The Tribune* dated Oct. 8th, says:

"A new novel by the author of John Halifax is promised for next week under the name of *The Woman's Kingdom*, in the orthodox three volumes. Miss Mulock's books are always welcome and always good. A very different species of novel will be Miss Braddon's *Run to Earth*, which is just ready, and will be the most difficult thing to get next week at the *Libraries*, so large is the popularity of this author. It is impossible to say how long she may go on writing three volumes of sensational tracts every six months.

"One reads with no slight interest the announcement by Messrs. Routledge that Mr. Longfellow's new work, entitled *New England Tragedies*, will be ready on the 10th of October 'at every booksellers' in the kingdom.' The advertiser adds: 'Mr. Longfellow is now in England, superintending the publication of this work, in which he has been able to secure a copyright in this country, owing to the recent decision by the House of Lords.' Messrs. Routledge can well afford to pay Mr. Longfellow a good price for his copyright. They have circulated some scores of hundreds of thousands of his books, to which they helped themselves without any payment at all. Now that an English decision opens the privilege of copyright to American authors in a way that may so easily be availed of, what are American judges and legislators going to offer by way of acknowledgment?

"* * * * The number of new poems to be published during the Winter shows a wonderful activity among authors of high rank, including Mr. Browning, Mr. Swinburne, and Mr. Story, whose fresh works are already advertised, and Mr. William Morris, who has nearly ready a companion volume to 'The Earthly Paradise.'

"Mr. Anthony Trollope is about to add one more to his interminable series of novels; *He Knew He was Right*, to be published in weekly parts, beginning October 15th. It might be an autobiography, for Mr. Anthony Trollope is one of the most positive of men, and very lately has worked out the problem of American Reconstruction to his own complete satisfaction, both in *The Pall Mall Gazette* and in his magazine, *The St. Paul's*. They say of him that he writes by square measurement; covers eight pages of foolscap paper a day, no more and no less—does his stint of brain work as a day laborer does his of hand work. You would scarcely credit such a story of a novel writer, unless you happen to have read one of Mr. Trollope's novels. It is quite clear that he reconstructed the Union by the same rule of thumb method."

The Radical for October presents the conclusion of Mr. Mills' carefully studied and very instructive paper upon "Pythagoras;" "Silence," by D. A. Wasson; "Texts," by John Weiss; "Pious Fraud," by Charles K. Whipple; "Coleridge," by A. Bronson Alcott; with other interesting contributions, editorials, etc. "Tribute," by Mrs. Hunt, we quote:

TRIBUTE.

R. W. E.

Midway in summer, face to face, a king
I met. No king so gentle and so wise.
He calls no man his subject; but his eyes,
In midst of benediction, questioning,
Each soul compel. A first-fruits offering
Each soul must owe to him whose fair land lies
Wherever God has his. No white dove flies
Too white, no wine too red and rich, to bring.
With sudden penitence for all her waste,
My soul to yield her scanty hoards made haste,
When, lo! they shrank and failed me in that need,
Like wizard's gold, by worthless dust replaced.
My speechless grief, the king, with tender heed,
Thus soothed: "These ashes sow. They are true seed."
O king! in other summer may I stand
Before thee yet, the full ear in my hand!

H. H.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—On the 19th of July, 1868, Samuel C. Roberts, son of Ruth and the late Isaac Roberts, in the 29th year of his age.

IN MEMORIAM.

At a meeting held July 23d, 1868, by the clerks employed in the office of the Third Auditor, United States Treasury:

A. M. Gangewer, Esq., Acting Auditor, presiding, to take appropriate action in regard to the decease of Samuel C. Roberts, late clerk in that office, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted, as reported,—the Committee previously appointed consisting of Messrs. W. S. Stetson, W. Russell, and B. T. Cutter:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God in His inscrutable providence to remove by death our late associate in office, Samuel C. Roberts, and

WHEREAS, The deceased had endeared himself to us by his genial qualities as a man; his strict integrity and uniform correctness of deportment, and his marked ability and fidelity in the discharge of his official duties, Therefore be it

Resolved, 1st. That we deem it our duty as well as our privilege to express our high estimation of his character, and our deep sympathy for those who by his death have been overwhelmed in sorrow.

Resolved, 2d. That we honor the name of the deceased on account of his many sterling qualities; regard his death as a personal affliction and admonition; deplore his loss as the loss of a pleasant associate and an efficient agent of the government, and will cherish his memory in our hearts as a sacred treasure, and an incitement to the pursuit and practice of the many excellencies exemplified by him.

Resolved, 3d. That we tender our deepest sympathy to the bereaved relations and friends of the deceased; called as they are to mourn the loss of one who was endeared to them by the ties of nature as well as association, and who has fallen early in life, and while giving promise of usefulness in the world. May He who hath smitten heal them, and He who hath wounded bind up their wounds; and he who hath torn from beneath them this earthly prop, uphold and sustain them, and give them light in this hour of darkness, and joy in this season of sorrow.

A. M. GANGEWER, Chairman,

N. B. GAGE, Secretary.

W. S. STETSON, Wm. RUSSEL, B. P CUTTER, } Committee.

Special Notices.

PREMIUMS.

WE continue to offer to old subscribers who renew their subscriptions and send one new subscriber for the year ($6); or to any who will send two new subscribers ($6); either of the following very desirable books:

Wendell Phillips' "Speeches, Lectures and Letters," 562 pages, with steel portrait—price $2.50.

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WE will send post-paid, to any one renewing a subscription for THE STANDARD and sending one new subscriber ($6); or remitting for two new subscribers ($6), a copy of ANNA E. DICKINSON'S new book, 301 pages, just issued by Messrs. Ticknor and Fields, entitled "WHAT ANSWER?" As with her voice, so with her pen, Miss Dickinson pleads eloquently the cause of the still oppressed colored people. The story is one of thrilling interest, characterized by a noble purpose and high moral tone. It deserves, and will doubtless achieve, a wide circulation. Our premium offer puts it within easy reach of thousands.

MR. EDWARD M. DAVIS, No. 333 Walnut street, Philadelphia, consents, for a time, to act as General Agent of the Pennsylvania State Anti-Slavery Society; and to receive and forward, from Philadelphia and vicinity, subscriptions, and advertisements for THE STANDARD.

MR. RICHARD MASON, of Baltimore, Md., will hereafter act as Agent for THE STANDARD in that city. His address is No. 27 West Fayette street.

THE STANDARD IN NEW ORLEANS.—THE STANDARD may now be obtained regularly each week in New Orleans of A. SIMON, Esq., No. 85 Barome street.

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Any one who can beat this (and we think many can), will please address. Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON, 625 Broadway, New York.

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Miscellaneous Department.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

BY C. P. CRANCH.

A WONDROUS light is filling the air,
And rimming the clouds of the old despair;
And hopeful eyes look up to see
Truth's mighty electricity.
Auroral shimmerings swift and bright
That wave and flash in the silent night—
Magnetic billows traveling fast,
And flooding all the spaces vast
From dim horizon to farthest cope
Of heaven, in streams of gathering hope.
Silent they mount and spread apace;
And the watchers see old Europe's face
Lit with expression new and strange—
The prophecy of coming change.

Meantime, while thousands wrapt in dreams
Sleep, heedless of the electric gleams,
Or ply their wonted work and strife,
Or plot their pitiful games of life—
While the Emperor bows in his formal halls,
And the clerk whirls on at the masking balls;
While the lawyer sits at his dreary files,
And the banker fingers his glittering piles,
And the priest kneels down at his lighted shrine,
And the fop flits by with his mistress fine—
The diplomat works at his telegraph wires:
His back is turned to the heavenly fires;
Over him flows the magnetic tide,
And the candles are dimmed by the glow outside.
Mysterious forces overawe,
Absorb, suspend, the usual law.
The needle stood northward an hour ago—
Now veers like a weathercock to and fro.
The message he sends flies not as once;
The unwilling wires yield no response.
Those iron veins that pulsed but late,
From a tyrant's will to a people's fate,
Flowing and ebbing with feverish strength,
Are seized by a power whose breadth and length,
Whose height and depth defy all gauge,
Save the great Spirit of the Age.
The mute machine is moved by a law
that knows no accident or flaw;
And the iron thrills to a different chime
From that which rang in the dead old time.
For Heaven is taking the matter in hand,
And baffling the tricks of the tyrant band.
The sky above and the earth beneath
Heave with a supermundane breath.
Half-truths, for centuries kept and prized,
By higher truths are polarized.
Like gamesters on a railroad train,
Careless of stoppage, sun, or rain,
We juggle, plot, combine, arrange,
And are swept along by the rapid change.
And some who from their windows mark
The unwonted lights that flood the dark,
Little by little, in slow surprise,
Lift into space their sleepy eyes;
Little by little are made aware
That a Spirit of Power is passing there—
That a spirit is passing, strong and free—
The Soul of the Nineteenth Century.

Atlantic Almanac for 1869.

HOW TO FURNISH A HOUSE.

IT is the man's own mind that makes anything beautiful. If one be rich in the affections and in taste, he will soon make everything about him seem beautiful. It is true that there is a natural adaptation in forms, colors, and harmonious combinations to excite pleasure and admiration. But even the rarest grace and choicest beauty are without effect upon one who is deficient in taste. And, on the other hand, things plain and even homely become beautiful in the presence of a soul that has the power to cover all external things with associations which are derived from the affections or the fancy. I am fond of thinking that morning-glories are a natural symbol of this truth. Not because they are both graceful and beautiful, perhaps beyond all the vines of the temperate zone, but because they have the art of making other things beautiful. In the spring I set a simple stake in the ground, and at the top nail on one or two cross-pieces a yard long. At the foot are planted morning glories. All the spring and early summer that stake is an offence to me. It stands, morning and evening, bare, gaunt, and hard; but, by the last of July, the convolvulus has clasped it, twined about it, spread over each cross-piece, returned upon itself, and heaped up an airy mass of leaves, every morning starred all over with exquisite blossoms! There, all the rest of the season, stands that pillar of beauty, sustained by a dry and homely cedar stake, but glorified by the profuse and generous vine which covers it! (I have seen just such things done, by the way, in the household. Some pragmatical fellow, by God's special and wonderful favor, has married a woman of rare goodness and taste. He is hard, dry, literal, stiff and immoveable. She twines about him and throws out tendrils, leaves and blossoms, a perpetual wealth of beauty, that hides his ugliness. "Ah," says the man, "all this burden of leaves may be very well, but what would you do if it were not for my strength on which you climb! It is I that give your beauty all the advantage." Foolish and conceited prig—you might stand to all eternity, if alone, without a change in your ugliness; while this sweet vine, even if it had nothing to lean upon, would have covered the ground, and wreathing around itself, would have lifted a dome of beauty so high above the ground that the soil, rain-spattered, should not touch it with defilement.)

Let me see—where was I before that parenthesis? Ah! I see. My morning-glories do not ask anything to be made beautiful for them. It is their business to make beauty for themselves and for others. I had a heap of stones on one side of my boundary fence, heaped for convenience till I should wish to use them. I took a handful of convolvulus seed and threw them along the edge, and said, pray help me! Now not a stone can be seen! Instead of a gray and yellow heap, there stands a green altar some twenty feet long and eight feet high, beautiful all day, but exquisite every morning, past all words, with hundreds of floral bells, moistened with dew. And, not content with this, these sweet vines have wreathed their arms together, and reached up to the branches of some sumack bushes, and now are climbing all over them, and wreathing their green around the cones of brilliant, crimson sumack berries, and still going on, I found them reaching into the lower branches of a stately tulip tree, as if they meant next to take this rugged giant captive by the wiles of their beauty!

There is no house so poor that a blossoming, twining nature cannot bring beauty to it! The plainest chairs, the scantiest carpet, the rudest furniture, become endeared to those who have lived, loved, and rejoiced in their presence. There is yonder a cradle shaped of coarse plank, rudely fastened, ill proportioned and clumsy. But a mother has in that cradle rocked all her children. In her eyes it has taken something of beauty from every child. It glows with memories richer than all the colors which wealth can wrap around crib or cradle. Its very rudeness and its noisy rockers have become pleasant to her fancy.

A contented disposition, an affectionate heart, a fruitful fancy, a pure and gentle taste, will make a wilderness bud and blossom as the rose.

If one is poor in pocket, there is the more need that he be rich in heart. If one cannot hire the architect nor fee the upholsterer, let him all the more use his own thoughts as builders, and from the loom within draw out patterns rarer and dainiter than are ever woven in foreign factories. His dwelling cannot be unfurnished or homely who is himself well furnished and beautiful within.—*H. W. Beecher.*

MOTHERS.—Each mother is a historian. She writes not the history of empires or emperors on paper, but she writes her own history on the imperishable mind of her children, all susceptible and easily impressed. A word, a look, a frown, may engrave an impression on the mind of a child which no lapse of time can efface or wash out. You walk along the sea-shore when the tide is out, and you form characters or write words or names in the smooth, white sand, which is spread out so clear and beautiful at your feet, according as your fancy may dictate; but the returning tide shall in a few hours wash out and efface all you have written. Not so the lines and characters of truth or error which your conduct imprints on the mind of your child. There you write impressions for the everlasting good or ill of your child, which neither the floods nor the storms of earth can wash out, nor death's cold fingers erase. How careful, then, should each mother be in the treatment of her child! How prayerful, and how serious, and how earnest to write the eternal truths of God on his mind—those truths which shall be his guide and teacher when her voice shall be silent in death.

AUNT RACHEL'S HYMN.

THE following quaint specimen of religious song is popular among the colored people:

Nobody knows de trouble I see,
Nobody knows but Jesus;
Nobody knows de trouble I see,
Sing glory hallelu'!
Sometimes I'm up, sometimes I'm down,
Sometimes I'm lebel wid de groun',
Sometimes do glory shines aroun',
Sing glory hallelu'!

Nobody knows de work I does,
Nobody knows but Jesus;
Nobody knows de work I does,
Sing glory hallelu'!
Sometimes I scrub, sometimes I scour,
Sometimes I bakes de Injun flour,
Sometimes I squeeze de lemons sour,
Sing glory hallelu'!

Nobody knows de griefs I has,
Nobody knows but Jesus;
Nobody knows de griefs I has,
Sing glory hallelu'!
Sometimes my soul is sunk in fears,
Sometimes I weep de bitter tears,
And sadly wait de ling'ring years,
Sing glory hallelu'!

Nobody knows de joys I has,
Nobody knows but Jesus;
Nobody knows de joys I has,
Sing glory hallelu'!
For I've a Saviour in de skies,
And when dis weary body dies,
My ransomed soul to Him will rise,
Sing glory hallelu'!

HOW ANIMALS ARE TREATED IN HINDOSTAN.—The Hindoo saint extends hospitality alike to friends and enemies. When he eats he shares his food with whatever creature presents itself. He refrains from honey from reluctance to deprive bees of their nourishment. He will not eat flesh, because he shrinks from causing the death of any animal. He avoids lighting a candle at night lest insects should be drawn into the flame; and he filters the water he drinks lest he should incautiously swallow some creature. Hindoos will die rather than taste beef—a fact which has often been proved on board vessels where all the provisions were expended except salt beef. Indeed all animals have a degree of sacredness to a devout Hindoo. Those that subsist on vegetables are supposed to be flavored by divine beings. They believe every animal is endowed with thought and memory, and has some mode of communicating ideas to its own species.

At Surat is a Banian hospital where diseased and aged animals are watched with tenderest care. Kindness towards animals, inculcated in all the sacred books, and everywhere practiced as a religious duty, forms a lovely feature in Asiatic religions which Christianity would do well to imitate. True it is founded on sympathy produced by belief in the transmigration of souls. But a friendly relation between men and animals is beautiful and good; and though Christians do not believe the soul of an ancestor may have passed into a horse, they might practice humanity from a higher motive. Tenderness towards the dumb creatures of God would harmonize with the spirit of the religion they profess; and to acquire it they merely need to apply the first and most obvious rule of natural religion: "How should I like to be treated if I were a horse?"—*Progress of Religious Ideas, by Lydia Maria Child.*

THAT WHICH IS UNSEEN IS ETERNAL.

THE breath that from the tepid heaven, unseen,
Falls on the blossoms here, so that they thrill,
And softly dies away—does it decay?
Is it of flesh? or is its influence wood,
That it must moulder, undergo a change,
As flower-seeds do even in the best of earth!
The word—the deed of man are not of earth,
Not earthy. Were he so, even then he were
Indissoluble, incorruptible,
As element! But what subdues and sways
The very elements—creates on earth!
Creates ev'n in the silent spirit-realm,
It even shapes itself and roots itself.
A look into a human eye dies not!
A word once spoken to a good soul lives:
For incorruptible, indestructible is
The element divine in which it fell.
Then always think thou this: There may be One,
Who writes down everything thou sayest and doest!
And canst thou trust thyself, there really is
One who engraves thy every word and deed,
Ay, every thought! That some One is—the Spirit.
Think always, then, the good, the true, the right.
O, live, in the most loving sentiment;
And shape unresting beauty in thy heart!
'Twill crystallize, 'twill grow a precious stone,
Fairer and costlier than the diamond,
'Twill grow a sun, the sun that spirits see.

The Layman's Breviary.

LIVE FOR OTHERS.—God has written upon the flower that sweetens the air, upon the breeze that rocks the flower upon its stem, upon the rain-drops that swell the mighty river, upon the dew-drop that refreshes the smallest sprig of moss that rears its head in the desert, upon the ocean that rocks every swimmer in its channel, upon every pencilled shell that sleeps in the caverns of the deep, as well as upon the mighty sun which warms and cheers the millions of creatures that live in its light—upon all he has written, "None of us liveth to himself."

The Buffalo *Express* is responsible for the following: "One of our printers, who used to set type in the *Tribune* office smiled audibly yesterday when somebody wondered that Horace Greeley could be willing to let his name go down to posterity affixed to Jeff. Davis' bail bonds. 'Horace knows,' he says, 'that posterity can't read his signature.'"

MAKING THE DESERTS BLOOM.—One of the most magnificent schemes of modern times is that conceived by an Italian, who, after a long residence in Africa, has settled at Florence. He aims at nothing more nor less than the reclamation of the Great Desert of Sahara, and its conversion into a fruitful region, by means of artesian wells! We all know that what are called the oases of that desert owe their verdure and fertility to the springs of water which form their centres, and it is seemingly certain that if the whole of the present wilderness could be artificially irrigated, it would blossom like the rose. It is, at all events, a well-known fact that the deserts of Australia have been rendered productive by the means taken to provide them with water, and there is no reason to doubt that the same result would follow similar measures in Africa. How glorious an achievement this would be for the nineteenth century needs no demonstration.—*N. Y. Sun.*

"A CHILD is born; now take the germ and make it
A bud of moral beauty. Let the dews
Of knowledge, and the light of virtue, wake it
In richest fragrance and in purest hues;
For soon the gathering hand of death will break it
From its weak stem of life, and it shall lose
All power to charm; but if that lovely flower
Hath swelled one pleasure, or subdued one pain,
O who shall say that it has lived in vain?"

THE so-called Antier sympathetic ink, for giving a copy of a letter without any press, and without previously moistening the copying paper, consists essentially of a decoction of Brazil wood and glycerine. When any paper is written upon with this ink and laid upon tissue paper, the simple rubbing over with the finger is sufficient to produce the desired transfer.

SIDNEY SMITH, a good authority, says, "In composing, as a general rule, run your pen through every other word you have written; you have no idea what vigor it will give your style." The same writer says: "All pleasantries should be short, and for that matter, all gravities, too."

THE CHURCH.

BY JOSIE LEIGH.

I WATCHED the builders, day by day,
Building a church across the way:

Block after block, with nicest care
They piled the granite firm and fair,

And set the windows all ablaze
With memories of Christ's early days.

Windows and woodwork rich and rare
To twilight gloomed the noon-day's glare,

And curtained desk and cushioned seat
Glowed like the ruby's steadfast heat.

"They build," I heard a man declare,
"A house of pride as much as prayer."

But quick his comrade answered, "Nay,
They build as in the Jewish day,

"When of their best the people brought
And their best work the artist wrought."

But still his words the first maintained—
"The world in selfishness has gained."

And still I heard the other say,
With shaking head, his pleasant "Nay;"

And to myself all softly said,
"A thousand blessings on his head;

"For he in purest truth has caught
The charity that Jesus taught;

"And unto him the House of God
By angel feet is always trod."

For each man through his own heart sees,
And so agrees or disagrees;

And in no temple built with hands
For us the High Priest waiting stands,

If from the altars of our hearts
Sin's heavy veil his presence parts.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN ENGLAND.

A DECISION FOR WOMEN—THEIR PROSPECTS—SIDNEY SMITH'S ARGUMENT—A FALSE RUMOR ABOUT CARLYLE—SOME AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS.

LONDON, September 26th.—It is remarkable with what steady determination the claim of the women to vote is pressed. Received at first with surprise, and treated as a joke, it has been made so often, in so many boroughs, by women of such unexceptionable rank in society, and with the aid of such eminent counsel that it has at last, and at least proved its right to be seriously dealt with. Its success in Ashford was perhaps accidental. The Revising Barrister left the thirty-three women on the register because nobody objected. Now we have got a step beyond that. In the Metropolitan borough of Finsbury, on Wednesday last, the claim of Jane Allen came before the Revising Barrister, Mr. Chisholm Anstey, was argued like any other claim, and was finally admitted on purely legal and technical grounds. Perhaps there is nothing absolutely new in the argument of Mr. Shoen, the Solicitor, nor in the opinion of the Revising Barrister. But the claim, which to most magistrates has appeared frivolous, or at best unsound, has finally been laid before a mind without the usual bias against it, and Mr. Anstey has had the courage to decide on what appeared to him the legal merits of the case. Mark it as the first judicial decision in England in favor of woman's demand for the franchise. As such, it has a real importance. I have no doubt it will be overruled, but it is a point gained by the advocates of this movement. The English mind has an immense respect for anything in the shape of a magistrate. A Revising Barrister's Court is an irregular sort of tribunal, but is still hedged about with a good deal of—I had almost said divinity to complete the quotation. But this is certain, that one such decision has more influence on the public mind than all the addresses of Miss Becker and all the arguments of Stuart Mill. Mr. Anstey, it should be observed, is not a new convert to the women's claims, but an old advocate of it. He is a man of some note at the bar and in literature, is a Roman Catholic, and has been prominent in questions touching Catholic interests. He was in Parliament from '47 to '52 for an Irish borough, and was afterward Attorney-General at Hong-Kong. Since his return to England he has published a number of pamphlets on the woman question. It is just possible that the appointment of such a man by the Chief Justice indicates a tendency on the part of that great functionary to consider the new claim favorably.

Mr. Anstey has based his decision distinctly upon the statement that women formerly had and used the franchise, and that they have not been deprived of it by legislation nor lost it by *non user*. The *dictum* of Coke—so frequently quoted that it must be in everybody's memory—he said set as being a *dictum* merely, and as applying only to freeholders and not to the case of an occupying claimant like the present. The legal position of women he held to be much stronger than it is commonly believed to be. The Magna Charta, the rights of life, liberty, and property are allowed to women, and an act of Parliament declared that peeresses had the right to be tried by peeresses, as peers by peers. Taxation acts and penal acts were construed to apply to women, unless they were expressly excluded. As to the argument that woman had forfeited by *non user* whatever right they originally possessed, Mr. Anstey pointed out that the opportunity to make a claim had been denied them. Since the reign of James I.—1603-1625—no such claim could have been made in a court of law. In that reign, a standing order was made by the House that no application regarding the privilege of voting should be brought before any other tribunal than the Legislature itself. That order was not repealed till August, 1868. What then became of the argument of *non user*, when Parliament itself prohibited a claim from being tried in the courts? Mr. Anstey proceeded to say that under the common law women were registered as burgesses, for they were liable to the duties of watch and ward. The rolls of Parliament contained records of women being in Parliament—a fact which I have not before seen urged. Still more curious is the statement that when Mrs. Copley claimed that she was entitled to return a member for a borough herself, a committee decided that the constituency was not a close borough. If that lady had been incapacitated by her sex, the question would not have been entertained at all. It was not till after the Great Rebellion and the Revolution that the female suffrage fell out of use. But, says our magistrate, there is not a single decision, not even of the High Court of Parliament itself, to deprive women of the common law right to vote, except in the case of freeholders as already mentioned. The often quoted words of the Reform Act of 1832, "male persons" were disposed of with the remark—also new—that that was used only in the "enabling" clause of that act, not in the "disabling" clauses. Evidently the framers of that act did not wish to take away old rights, however far they might go in conferring new ones. It is worth noticing—Mr. Weller would call it a coincidence—that this decision was delivered in the Lord Chancellor's Court in Lincoln's Inn, the actual room wherein the property of England goes churning through Chancery year after year.

In the Registration Court of the City of London, on Wednesday, Mr. Sidney Smith delivered a speech of singular ingenuity and research, in favor of the claim of Lydia Stopford to the franchise. I have seen no argument in which the whole question was discussed with so much learning, and put in so fresh and striking a way. The report is a column long. I send it to you to reprint if you can find room amid all your home politics. Here are a few specimen facts:

"It is on record that, in the reign of Elizabeth, Dame Dorothea Pakington, widow of Sir John Pakington, Knt., voted for two burgesses to sit for the town of Aylesbury in Parliament, the Sheriff having previously issued his precept to her. There is another instance in the case of the lady—I beg her pardon, the lord of the manor of Gatt—voting for members of Parliament. In 1739, Sir Wm. Lee, Chief-Justice of the King's Bench decided, and the other learned judges agreed with him, that a *femme sole* having a freehold might vote for members of Parliament, and this is the only occasion on which the question has been raised before the higher courts. In concluding his argument, Mr. Smith quoted 'Things not Generally Known,' to the effect that ladies of birth and quality sat in council with the Saxon witas; that in the reign of Henry III. and Edward I., abbesses were summoned to Parliament; and that in the 35th year of the reign of Edward III., the Countesses Norfolk, Ormond, March, Pembroke, Oxford, and Athol, with other ladies, were compelled to send proxies to Parliament."

The claim was rejected by the Revising Barrister, but he remarked that he was convinced there was a very strong arguable case on technical grounds. An appeal was allowed, and this with many other cases willl soon be heard before the Court of Common Pleas, where a number of learned gentlemen in musty wigs will decide every one of them against the women.

George W. Smalley—N. Y. Tribune.

Alas!—unless we perform divine service in every willing act of our life, we never perform it at all. The one divine work—the one ordered sacrifice—is to do justice.

"Have you not mistaken the pew, sir," blandly said a Sunday Chesterfield to a stranger who entered it. "I beg pardon," said the intruder, rising to go out, "I fear I have; I took it for a Christian's."

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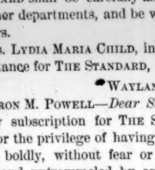
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